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VOL XX NO 298 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15. 1932 TWELVE PAGES

PERSIA REFERS OIL DISPUTE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"CLEANING FILTH OF AGES IN NATIONAL STABLE"

Unity Conference Adjourned Till To-day

MORE DELEGATES: MORE AMENDMENTS

COMMITTEE MAKING HEADWAY

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Wednesday's session of the Unity Conference had to be postponed, since the sub-Committee had not concluded its labours. Many thorny and knotty problems are facing the Committee.

When the President announced the adjournment of the session till Thursday, Maulana Zafar Ali added

"We are cleaning the filth of ages in the national stable. It is naturally taking time. Do not come to-morrow, when we shall tell you something that will cheer you up"

The open session of the Unity Congress was again adjourned today. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar the Presidet proceeded to the Mayo Hall at 3-30 p.m. and once more repeated the procedure of declaring that the meeting was adjourned. He was accompanied by Doctor Sayad Mahmud. Maulana Zafarali Khan and one or two delegates.

Standing in front of the Dais, the President addressed a group of pressmen and about 100 visitors who had taken their seats in the galleries. He said.

The committee has not yet concluded its work. We have therefore decided to adjourn the meeting for a short time i.e., 24 hours. The Unity, Conference will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3, and one hour later the session of the All-Parties Conference will be held. Please do not be disappointed, and come here agani to-morrow."

Maulana Zafarali Khan who was standing by the president's side added.

"We are cleaning the filth of age in the National stable. It naturally takes time."

DELEGATES BY EVERY MAIL.

More and more delegates are arriving for the All-Parties conference. Among to-day's arrivals are a batch of half a dozen Hindu delegates from Bengal, including Messrs. J. C. Gupta and B C Chatterji, Mr. G S Marathe from Poona and Mr. Gadre from Nasik, the former representing the ffffffff fffffi fffffi xxxxxxrx Sarwajanite Sabha Poona, and several Sikh and Hindu delegates from the Punjab also arrived today. Maulana Qutbuddin Abdulwali of Firangmahal, Lucknow came to-day and praticipated in discussion, as a representative of Jamiat-ul-ulma Delhi.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

The Sub-Committee of the Conference has been busy discussing amendments, the number of which seems to be increasing

A good deal of the time was taken up by the discussion on the second proposal relating to protection of religion culture and personal laws. The Muslims moved the deletion of clause 3 which reads "Protection of minorities and other rights of minority communities in various provinces shall be the concern and be within the jurisdiction of the Central Government."

Hindu and Sikh members are reported have vehemently opposed the deletion of the clause.

SEAT IN CABINET

Another amendment which evoked a heated debate is said to be the Muslim suggestion that from Clause 3 relating to Army and Judiciary, the latter should be deleted.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru is reported to have strongly opposed the amendment.

The Muslim demand of one-third representation in the Central Cabinet also evoked an equally lively debate. The question is said to have been rendered more difficult in view of the Christian demand for a seat in that Cabinet.

DR. MOONJE'S DOUBTS

The Committee has yet tto consider many more difficult and knotty problems, and it is extremely doubtful if it will be possible to hold the open session to-morrow. As a matter of fact, Dr. Moonje told me that it will not be possible to do so.

Muslims And Christians Satisfied

(LATER)

It is now understood that the Conference Sub-Committee has agreed to amend clause 3 of section 2 of the Agreements which relates to the protection of political and other rights of the minorities in tthe provinces. According to this amendment, these matters will be the concern of the Supreme Court, instead of the Central Government.

As regards the Central and Provincial Cabinets, the Muslim members are reported to have been satisfied with the addition of the word "adequate" in the clause.

This amendment has incidentally

(Continued on page 5.)

Fight For Safeguards

LEADERS FACE ISSUES

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

It is reported that one of the radical changes proposed in one of the Muslim amendments is the deletion in the Punjab formula of clause 3 which provides reference to a special Tribunal of any Legislative Measure or administrative policy undertaken by a Ministry to which objection might be taken in the Punjab, U. P., Bihar and Orissa and Bombay Councils by more than three-fourths of the members belonging to all minority communities in the ground that the policy of the measure was discriminatory to protect the particular interests of any particular minority community and that, if the ministry refused to abide by the decision of the tribunal, it would be bound to resign.

A suggestion has also been made for the omission of the provision of a similar safeguard in the Sind formula. Another material amendment suggested by the Muslims, is about the resolution relating to the Cabinets.

GOVERNMENT MUST PAY

One of the Sikh Amendment it is stated, suggested that the cost of reference to a tribunal of legislative measures objected to should be borne by the Government. The Sikhs, it is reported, are not prepared to give up this provision. One of them is reported to have stated that they had agreed to 51 per cent. Muslim majority in the Punjab in return for this safeguard.

ARMY AND JUDICIARY

It is also stated that it is likely that if the Muslims insist on the principle that recruitment to the army and judiciary should be kept free from communalism and that provincialism and party politics should not be made applicable to Judiciary, the Sikhs might revive their demand for their representation in the army. The Sikhs are reported to be opposed to the Muslim amendment to the resolution on army and judiciary and if the latter press their amendment, the Sikhs might demand the omission of the entire resolution. The Muslim amendment relating to the Cabinet formula gave rise to prolonged discussions, and it was under discussion when the Sub-Committee adjourned.

RESERVATION OF SEATS

The Muslim demand for the reservation of at least one-third seats for the Muslims in the Central Cabinet being opposed by some Hindus, some Muslims are reported to have said that they are prepared to forego the demand, provided the provisions of reservation of seats for Hindus and Sikhs in the Central Cabinet and the Punjab Provincial Cabinet and for the Hindus in the Sind Cabinet, were deleted. But the Sikhs are not prepared to give up the reservations made for their community. The Muslims also have suggested the omission of the clause relating to the provision regarding the protection of religion, culture and personal laws.

As there was opposition, it is stated the Muslims offered to withdraw the motion provided the Committee agreed to accept the amendment suggesting the deletion of clause 3 of the Punjab formula, but the Sikhs are reported to be not prepared to accept either of the amendments.

A. P.

BRITISH GOVT. FOLLOWS SUIT

Sequel To Refusal To Appeal To Hague

Oil Deadlock In Commons

GENEVA, Dec. 14.

Persia has appealed to the League of Nations with reference to the oil dispute.

The British Government has referred the Anglo-Persian dispute to the League Council under article 15 of the Covenant.

Mr. Eden explained in the House of Commons that the decision was due to Persia's decision which precluded an appeal to the Hague Court of Justice.—Reuter.

FIVE POWER PARLEYS

Poland Leads Protest

GENEVA, Decr. 14.

A protest was made to-day by Poland supported by Rumania, Yugoslavia, Uruguay and Turkey at the last meeting of the Disarmament Commission before Christmas against the recent Five-Power conversations. The fear was expressed that this private method of deliberation might be turned into a permanent organisation.

Sir John Simon justified the Five-Powers' action and said that recourse to such measures was exceptional, and there was no intention of diminishing the authority of the Conference.—Reuter.

R. T. C. SEE-SAW

FROM CONFERENCE TO CONVERSATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Informal conversations are being held among the members of the Round Table Conference on the question of Federal Finance in the hope of solving several difficult problems presented. With a view to enabling these conversations to proceed, neither the Round Table Conference nor the Federal Finance Committee met to-day.

The Financial Safeguards Committee meets to-morrow.—A. P.

Rumours Of Failure Denied

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Round Table Conference is still discussing Finance, which has confronted the delegates with a complex problem. The prolongation of these discussion may result in a few days extension of the original programme, but the conference is not expected to extend over Christmas. Meanwhile, there is no justification for the rumours spread from time to time that the Conference has failed and in view of the fact that its aim is to reach the greatest measure of agreement, it is difficult to see how the failure can in any circumstances be properly applied to it, for, where the agreement is reached, it will be embodied in the Government's proposals and where it is not reached, the Government will decide in the light of its knowledge of discussions and opinions expressed and requirements of the situations in India. —Reuter's Special.

Aga Khan Interviews His Majesty

LONDON. Dec. 14.

His Majesty gave an audience to the Aga Khan at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

Italy Pay Up

LONDON, Decr. 14.

Rome.—Government have made formal arrangements for the payment of 1,245,437 dollars' debt instalment to the United States. —Reuter.

Chamberlain Blames U. S. A.

RELATES INNER STORY OF WAR DEBTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated that the payment of debt to the United States would be made in gold tomorrow, the Federal Reserve Bank providing the gold required, while the Bank of England earmarked an equal amount, which would be shipped as required.

INNER HISTORY

The Inner history of the unedifying debts dispute was revealed by Mr. Chamberlain addressing the crowded House of Commons. He declared that Mr. Hoover Moratorium profoundly modified the whole situation with regard to reparations and war debts. The United States had indicated that if European powers devised a reasonable reparations settlement, this would be the best method of approach with a view to revision of European debts to America, thus justifying the statement in the recent British Note that the Lausanne initiative was taken with the cognizance and approval of the United States. Once Hoover Moratorium had been in operation, it was impossible to revert to the previous situation, and a final statement at Lausanne might have been secured, had the American delegate attended. The Government could not contemplate default to-morrow, which might have been taken as justification for other defaults.—

Members of the House of Commons listened with rapt attention to Mr. Chamberlain's exposition which lasted exactly an hour and cheered the declaration that Britain would not default on December 15. The Chancellor concluded that Britain earnestly desired the and final satisfactory settlement with United States which he hoped would benefit not only Britain but the whole world. Utmost efforts should be made to preserve Lausanne Settlement, on which depended the continuance of harmony among European nations, besides financial stability of a large part of Europe. He intimated that the payment would be met out of the savings from cheaper Government borrowing and similar resources. He declared that if the final settlement reducing the capital sum due were reached with United States, Britain's debtors must discuss terms on which their debts could be revived.

LABOUR FOR CANCELLATION

The Labour members' official approval was voiced by Sir Stafford Cripps who favoured an all-round cancellation of debts, and not onesided repudiation.

Mr. Churchill condemned British association with France in the matter of war debts and said he rejoiced in the action of the French Chamber, because Britain now had a free hand.—Reuter.

SAVE ME FROM SUCH SAVIOURS

Mahatma Warns Referendum Tricksters

"I SHALL NOT BE FOUND SO COWARDLY AS TO SAVE MY LIFE BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ANY DODGE"

POONA, December 14.

"Supposing on the strength of your statement that in the event of the Referendum going against you, you would have to postpone your fast indefinitely, voters although they may be in favour of Harijans entering the Guruvayur Temple, give their votes against you for the sake of preventing the fast, what would you do?" This is the question asked of me, says Mahatmaji in his latest statement.

"I should hope that there would be no such trickery resorted to by the voters. If, however, it is discovered that they have resorted to any such trickery, I can only say that they would be endangering my life more than if they voted honestly and according to their convictions.

"Having put my life at stake for the removal of Untouchability, I hope, I shall not be found so cowardly as to save it by taking advantage of any dodge. What I have said about the postponement refers only to honest voting.

If I am satisfied that the majority of temple-goers in the neighbourhood of Guruvayur are really against temple-entry by Harijans, and if I still persisted in fasting, I should be guilty of using coercive measures in order to secure my end. I am not conscious of ever having done such a thing in my life, and I am not likely to do so now, when I may be nearing my end, to deny the practice of a lifetime.

SCIENTIST AT WORK.

I am most anxious to preserve the approaching fast against the slightest taint of coercion, and I have no doubt that at the end of it, it would be found to have been free from reproach. I am watching, as a scientist would watch, the effect the contemplated fast is producing, and it fills me with hope and delight. It has set the people thinking, and it will certainly not compel any person to act against his conscience; but it is making sluggish people shed their sluggishness and act promptly, that is to say, that it is moving to action those who bear affection towards me.

I am not sorry for that movement. Those who think that I am attempting to corrupt Hinduism, write to me angry letters and invite me to anticipate the fast and thus hasten my death. I do not mind such letters. I am used to receiving them. I merely refer to them to show that those who are opposed to the removal of untouchability are not likely to be affected by any fast that I may embark upon; and much less by the mere contemplation of it, and this is as it should be. I should like to say more about the origin of the fasting method under the given circumstances in my life. I must, however, postpone this to a future date. At the moment, I can only say that neither Srijut Kelappan nor I can be deterred from the step which has been dictated to us by our consciences.

ZAMORIN'S ALLEGATIONS.

When every effort is being made to ensure the honesty of the Referendum, it comes as a painful surprice to me that the Zamorin is making charges of fraud against those who are engaged in the Referendum work. I regard him as an honcurable man. He knows that Srijut Madhavan Nair, who is the chairman of the Referendum Committee, is well-known throughout Kerala, and is assisted by Srijut Rajagopalachariar, who is on the spot. I do not know of any of the leading workers who would tolerate any questionable practice.

CO-OPERATE FOR TRUTH.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Zamorin or any other person who may hear anything about the fraudulent practice, to bring it to the notice of the Committee. It is impossible to deal with the general charge unsupported by any evidence. There is no occasion to import passion or partisan feelings into what is purely a moral and religious question; but the orthodox party and the reformers can, if they will, work in close association for the elucidation of truth. I can only repeat my assurance so often given by me that if I found I was wrong about the local public opinion being in favour of temple-entry, I should immediately retrace my step. I have no other end to serve but that of truth."—A.P.

Dumping In Commons

NEW LIGHT ON ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Steps to stop the dumping of Japanes ecotton goods into African Colonies and Ceylon were urged in the House of Commons by Mr. Hammersley, who asserted that five-sevenths of cotton goods imported into Kenya during nine months from January 1 came from Japan.

Sir Cunliffe Lister replied that the question was being carefully considered. The only colonies where Imperial Preference was not operating or was under consideration were the East Africa and West Africa, which were debarred by treaty, and Malta. The Imperial Government had to consider whether it was in British interests to maintain those treaties.

Asked whether any administrative action besides preferences was possible, Sir P. Cunliffe Lister replied that the Government was bound by a series of international conventions and the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which could only be denounced, after a years notice, which were binding on the British dependencies as well as Britain. —Reuter.

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WANTED for Rai Bahadur Bissessurlall Motilall Girl High School at Bhiwani (Punjab) to open from 1st January, 1933, one B. A. B. T. one F. A. J. A. V one Matric and two S. V. trained Mistresses. Apply stating qualifications and experience and minimum salary acceptable to NANDKISHORE BANSAL, Banker & Trustee, Hissar.
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WANTED—An INFLUENTIAL (preferably MAHARASHTRIAN) as an ORGANISER for a respectable Indian Life Office on decent salary, T. A. and Commission. Only experienced men with organising capacity need apply stating annual business guaratee and also two references to No. 285, (Post Box) Bombay.
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WANTED—An out-door SOCIAL WORKER for a Charitable Institution. He must give a security or best reference as he may be required to handle cash. A Parsi or a Gujarati Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 1930, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5959

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One ACCOUNTANT and one JUNIOR CLERK. Apply stating qualifications. Experience and Salary to Box No. 1929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5958

WANTED—MATRICULATES for training as Subordinate Engineers. Admission for Sess: January, 1933, commenced. Unique Employment Facilities. Free Prospectus from S. A. Haidar. B. Sc. Engg. Hons. (Glas.) MANAGING DIRECTOR, Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow.
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GOLDEN CHANCE for little capital, Big profit. Daily Rs. 25 capital only for profit Rs. 20 without risk. See immediately. Time 4 to 7 p.m. Shree Ram Building, near Parsi Fire Temple, Second Floor, Phone No. 21968.
P R 8639

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY—Earn Rs. 60 without risk by investment Rs. 120 through NEW YORK COTTON FORECAST, Kothari Mansions, opposite G. P. O.
P R 8643

COTTON FORECAST — Perfect method of working out weekly two forecasts, explained personally. System came out correct 40 weeks out of 47 during current year. Fact substantiated by records. Fees Rs. 50. Spend once and earn ever. Consult immediately by appointment to Box No. 1931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R 8632

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ELECTRICAL and RADIO REPAIRS.—We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. EASTERN ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CO., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963.
T R5641

AUCTION SALE—An Antique Tibetan panel replete with semi precious stones and filigree work in brass wire, depicting origin of Budha Religion; and two balancing figures. Monday 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.). SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 123, Meadows Street.
T R 8647

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Lost

POLICY NO W/164359, dated the 2nd February, 1916, for Rs 15,000 (Rupees Fifteen thousand) granted by the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Calcutta branch, on the life of Mr. Nathan Perry. Will any person having information regarding the above Policy kindly communicate with the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 28, Dalhousie Square West Calcutta.
5856

Bombay Municipality

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF RS. 52,91,500 OUT OF RS. 147 LAKHS LOAN FOR TANSA WATER WORKS.

DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1933.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS are informed that the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, have been appointed AGENTS of the Corporation for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st January 1933 and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

(Sd.) H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th October, 1932.
5721

Public Notices

Government of India
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board).

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1933-34.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 170,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April, 1933 to 31st March, 1934, in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, up to noon (Calcutta Time) on the 6th January, 1933 and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 4-30 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no Special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD.
Secretary, Railway Board.
5965

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 733 OF 1932.

Re: AHMEDALLI ALIBHOMED JETPURWALLA alias Bambia of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, till recently residing and carrying on business at 152 Barbhoy Mohollah outside the Fort of Bombay, outside name and style of firm in the Noormahomed Allimahomed and residence present address unknown:

..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: Messrs. BALOOBHAI CHHOTUBHAI, a firm:

..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 13th day of December, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
5968

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANILAL BHUDERDAS PACHOTIA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land, or ground (now redeemed from payment of cess) with the messuage tenements or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Navalkar Lane at Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 647 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 104, 134, New Nos. B 847 and 1099, Old Survey No. 910 and New Survey No. 2/7400 and Cadastral Survey No. 597 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1637 (2), Old Street No. 2A and New Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Maratha Kshatraya Samaj, on or towards the East by the property of Harischandra Dhakji, on or towards the South by the property of Gautamrao Keshav, on or towards the West by the passage of the Oart leading to the Girgaum Back Road.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1932.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5954

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

GRAND BONAFIDE SALE.

Rare opportunity to Lovers of Works of Art and Curios.

Sale of the Entire Stock-in-trade of high class ancient and rare works of Art of the Oriental Art Museum belonging to Mr. Gulam Mohiudin at "Glen Rose", Merewether Road, (opposite Taj Mahal Hotel), Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions from Mr. H. C. Captain, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 582 of 1932, (The Central Bank of India), Ltd. V/s. Gulam Mohiudin), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated, 4th day of May 1932.

Sale on MONDAY, the 16th, TUESDAY, the 17th and WEDNESDAY, the 18th January 1933, at 3 P. M. each day.

The stock comprises Old & rare China Porcelain including fine examples of Blue & White, Powdered Blue, Coral Glazed, Celadon and Enamel coloured in all manners of shape. Tibetan copper enamelled & inlaid works; Japanese Imari vases and Cloisenne of various sizes, artistically

elaborately carved Sandalwood articles, beautifully chased Indian Silverwaree; magnificiently hammered in relief; Persian Copper plaques depicting episodes from Shah Namah & illustrating Persian Poems: Indian copper, and branzo beaten plaques; splendid Indian Paintings of Moghul emperors and of Mythological subjects. Tibetan articles replete with semiprecious stones and covered with filigree work including some rare ceremonial objects. One hand made carpet showing "Kutub Minar" which was awarded Gold Medal in the Bombay Exhibition and very many objects of Ancient and Modern Arts.

The Auctioneers beg to invite attention of the Lovers of Arts and Curios to this Sale as they will find many objects of interest that would be worth an addition to their collection. It is very seldom that a collection such as this representing almost every art of all old countries is offered for public sale.

SORABJI CAWASJI & Co.

BENNETT & Co.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 2nd PASTA LANE, COLABA.

Under instructions from Mr. Dayabhai Chhaganlal, Receiver in Suit No. 809 of 1931 (Dayabhai Chhaganlal vs. Chinubhai Manilal and others) pursuant to the Consent Order dated the 9th July 1931, passed in the Said Suit Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of land with dwelling house at 2nd Pasta Lane, Colaba, admeasuring about 336 1/9 sq. yards according to the plan to the conveyance dated the 9th July, 1856, and about 371 6/9 square yards according to the Collector's Bill, Municipal A Ward No. 505, Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by the property of Maneckji Nasserwanji, on the West by the property of Sorabji Jeejeebhoy, on the North by the property of Avabai, widow of Hormasji Shapurji and on the South by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Receiver in the above Suit at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

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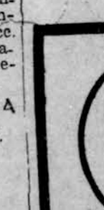
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BEHIND THE BIG NAMES

SECLUDED WORKERS

(By Sidney Falkenberg)

The motion picture industry like most other enterprises, can point to its unsung heroes, its unrecorded and secluded workers whose contribution to the efficient screening of a picture passes unrecognized by the general public.

The best picture of directors or production supervisors would find themselves seriously handicapped were they required to turn out a film without the services of an art director a research department, a "prop" man, a "still" man, and an experienced engineering staff; yet most of these cogs in the screen whirligig occupy an obscure position. With the exception of the art directors, none of them get a "credit line" on the screen billing; none of them are ever asked to discuss their home life, by film newspapermen, and few of them get even a word of comment from their superiors—unless they make a mistake.

Perhaps the most inconspicuous, but one of the most useful of all the production supernumeraries is the "prop" man. He generally ambles about the set in overalls, and looks like a porter's assistant; but when anything is needed in a hurry, the director calls on him for it, and his speed and resourcefulness at such moments not infrequently result in a considerable financial saving.

Most of the "props," or property requirements, are designated specifically in the continuity of a picture, and can be obtained in advance of actual shooting. But oftentimes a director will decide to add a new bit of business to a scene or will decide to substitute one "prop" for another at the last moment. If it's matter of exchanging a Chippendale for a Hepplewhite living room set, there's nothing to do but hurry to the studio warehouse for the proper furniture, but relatively inconsequential rush orders may at times be very troublesome. The "prop" man carries an "emergency box" about with him at all times. Like Santa Claus' pack, this contains everything from ribbon to toy whistles. Everything that has ever been required in a hurry is there, and many articles that have never been demanded so far.

BUNION PLASTER.

During the filming of a recent Marie Dressler picture it was suggested by the director that the veteran character actress ought to wear a bunion plaster for a certain episode. Johnny Miller, the property man on the set, was asked to produce one. Hurriedly he looked through his box—horror of horrors!—not a single bunion or corn plaster was to be seen among the scores of available accessories. But the astute "prop" man was not to be stumped so easily. Quickly he brought out a roll of adhesive tape and a circular peppermint lozenge, and in half a minute's time had revealed a perfect substitute for the article in demand. To have sent out for a foot plaster would have held up production activity on the scene and entailed a financial lose.

The motion picture script clerk, whose job it is to supply up-to-the-minute dialogue revisions to every player in a film and to see that each detail in the continuity is carried out to the letter, is an inconspicuous but important number of the studio personnel. Many script clerks are college men, looking for an avenue of approach to screen writing or directing, but only those persons who demonstrate a real aptitude for their jobs and an ability to work under pressure and for long hours retain their positions. A knowledge of stenography is considered helpful in getting a script clerk's job, but this is only one qualifying factor.

The "still" man, or "still" picture photographer, means nothing to devotees of Greta Garbo and Joan Crawford, yet his task is all-important in presenting a picture to the public. The "still" man's function is to collect the best photographs of players in all the different sequences of a new film, for newspaper magazine and advertising purposes. He has to slide in with his camera between actual scenes rapidly and tactfully re-pose his subjects, arrange his lights in a few seconds, and rush out to develop his negatives, which are hurried from the studios to all the world. He is expected to achieve striking as well as effective poses, but he has no time for experimenting. In no department of a big studio is practical experience so keenly valued and so necessary. An ordinary photographer wouldn't be able to get results.

THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

The research department head, art director, and set draftsman on a picture have to provide vertification of minor as well as major technical details. They may be required to create the court of Louis XIV, or to supply a futuristic cabaret set. The research department must not only provide a speedy and accurate response to any and all questions, but is often called on to obtain rare books and manuscripts, duplicates of certain types of locks and keys, special medals or decorative insignia. The art director must not only be an authority on painting, sculpture and design, but must be able to demonstrate genuine creative ability in modelling backgrounds for new sets. He must understand and utilize differences in camera angles and make-up, and must avoid repetition of his ideas in successive pictures.

The arrival of talking pictures emphasized in a most striking manner the importance of technical efficiency for making good film. As Douglas Shearer, head recording engineer at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, recently remarked: "A thunderstorm is harder to record than a whisper." Engineers who achieve success in picture recording must solve new problems daily, and must be able to advise a director about every detail of a scene. The flaws of the early days of talkies have now been entirely eliminated, but the sibilant "s" still remains the technician's nightmare and certain types of voices cause no small amount of trouble.

Many more unsung experts of the film industry might be listed. One might point to the fellow that has to adjust the microphone just the right number of inches from the pleasantly feminine voice of Norma Shearer, or the booming baritone of Lawrence Tibbett; or one might mention the fact that the cutter, who pieces together all the scenes in a film to make a closely-knit story, has much to do with a picture's final success or failure. None of these faithful workers in the shadows, ever get their names in the papers, and none of them are rewarded with chevrons or titles. But if all of them suddenly disappeared from Hollywood, the wheels of the moving picture world would come to a standstill.

Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Vocational Aspects Of The Theatre In India

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The present system of education has been very comprehensively denounced. In fact, nobody runs the risk. The denunciation is safe, perfectly polite and is the correct thing to do. But the features of the new education, that is presumed to take its place remain sadly undefined and imperfect. Its positive aspects if they are known to the "educationists" are, certainly, impereceptible to the general community.

* * * *

One of the off-repeated charges against the current system of education has been its non-vocational, academic and abstract character. The charge has been repeatedly framed and has been more than amply justified. But how far and far between are the practical endeavours that would change the academic training for the training in Vocations? On let us place the matter at its point of least resistance. How few are the attempts that have of set purpose, sought the vocational basis and prospects of educational subjects already included in the current curricula?

* * * *

Since information on these specific educational problem is scarce even in quarters devoted to educational advancement, it would be futile to discuss the merit of the periodic addresses with which the "eminent" in India enlighten and help the intelligence of the less articulate. One aspect of these enlightened efforts must however be particularly mentioned.

* * * *

I have often noticed the eloquent wisdom of members of the municipality and of the University of the First City who miss the opportunity of informing the public about their view of education and citizenship. I wonder whether they have ever noticed, or rather cared to notice, the change in educational conceptions which institutions like the New English High School, For girls, the New Era School and the Fellowship School to mention some outstanding examples, are gradually accomplishing.

* * * *

Have thought about the features which render their periodic assemblage of parents and children a wholesome healthy festival and rescue it from being a dull, drab, routine of routine and "respectable" inspection?

* * * *

Have they noticed how the play-instincts could be guided helpfully? Have they noticed that lessons in the cultural heritage of the country could be made vivid and intimate with purposive music, careful selection of crosline and a little training on the stage?

* * * *

And, have they ever asked themselves whether it would be practically possible to raise these efforts to the high level and standards where the promise discerned on these occasions could be seen fulfilled, ultimately, as vocational achievements?

* * * *

The theatre in India, the screen as well as the stage, demands now more than ever enlightened guidance, extension as well as advancement. And, if the educational institutions in India could be led to regard it as a serious vocation in life, not less important or educative, than say law or medicine, it would obtain the supply it lacks conspicuously at present.

* * * *

Art is not a social luxury or intellectual pastime. It is a national need, a vital cultural regenerative force. And, it is up to progressive educational institutions like those I have referred to, to see that music, painting and the home art-crafts do not remain a mechanical item on the curriculum. They must open the path to employment and healthy vocations.

* * * *

The festivals which these institutions stage have more than the interest that has been hitherto apparent to the orthodox brigade of "educationists" who influence the civic activities. They require to be watched closely examined and appreciated for their intrinsic as well as ultimate worth.

Should Films Stick To Mere Fantasy?

(By Lupino Lane

"The main business of the movies is to make people forget their own drab lives," says the famous stage and screen comedian.

Surely the greatest art of all lies in making your fellow creatures happy, and if I were asked to name one of the greatest contributory factors to human happiness to-day, I should unhesitatingly say the kinema, and that because of its unique ability to "take you out of yourself."

I have little patience with people who say "It must be great fun acting in films, but don't you think the kinema is becoming commercialised? Money bags are ruining true art." I doubt whether folk who talk well-meaning nonsense of this kind even know what they mean by "art."

Films can be the most joyful make-believe in the world. I have often found the greatest pleasure in acting in some light comedy, or even straight drama, and I am certain such pieces are a joy to watch. As to undue concentration on money matters, some of the most world-famous directors I know have sacrificed thousands to their art.

Erich von Stroheim who, a few years ago, was hailed as the most brilliant of the new school of directors, put art first to such an extent that he paid for half of one of his films out of his own money.

LOST INCOME.

That, and similar actions, beggared him to such an extent that he is now acting in films to regain his lost income!

The art ot the films is purely emotional, similar to that of painting, sculpture or architecture. Its appeal should be to the eye and to the heart, not to the mind.

The moment a director attempts to become intellectual, he is liable to become laboured and heavy, in the attempt to put forward a serious doctrine in an essentially light and joyous medium.

Wrestling with a social problem or a moral almost spoils or holds up that action which is the very life-blood of the screen.

Filmdom is the land of make-believe; a land of fantasy far from the solid earth and the harsh realism of ordinary life.

Other mediums of expression, like the stage and literature, can better portray concrete things or deal with analysis and realism. Unlike the flesh and blood people of the stage, film players are mere shadows with voices, and the nature of screen projection is essentially illusory, hemmed in by no mathematical formulae.

Douglas Fairbanks showed this to perfection in "The Thief of Bagdad" when he soared heavenwards on his magic carpet. Mr. Cecil B. de Mille delved into fantasy when he made a pictorial representation of the Red Sea being divided in the film "The Ten Commandments."

The talking film has temporarily stemmed the flow of make-believe, but "fade outs" and super-imposed scenes are devices still employed.

One director at Elstree, who shall be nameless, would rather make a film of true art and true make-believe at a small profit, than turn out box office attractions yielding enormous dividends.

Whilst chatting with me the other day, he said, "The players in a film are phantoms. They are of the air, not the earth and their province is unreality and magic. I would rather make one film of the extraordinary and extravagant romance than ten of drab, ordinary life."

Personally, I would rather act in a fantasy than in some crook drama. There is a certain joy in the elaborate settings of a costume piece which the audience invariably appreciates.

RECOVERED LOST SENSE.

Not long ago a well known stage artiste, who has been repeatedly approached for film work, but who scoffs at the films for not having a shred of art in them, accompanied me to a studio to see some shots taken.

There was the usual crowd of extras, the bawling megaphone, the blazing arc lights and all the paraphernalia of the average studio, yet my friend was drawn by the magnetism of the scene. He recaptured his lost sense of wonder, and is now as enthusiastic as a schoolboy about film work.

The business of the film is to make people forget their own drab lives. If a man who has toiled all day in workshop or office, and a woman whose household drudgery is sapping her imagination can enter a world of colour and romance for a couple of hours, then the film has achieved something very nearly great.

When it can make stolid John Bull imagine himself a slim young hero capturing the hearts of beautiful women and swashbuckling his way through life, it has passed the test of true art.

Most of us are children at heart. We love a fairy story and nothing can present that so captivatingly as the screen. The present craze for sophisticated sex films and the undue absorption in crime is only paving the way for the return to the film's true art—make-believe.

To me it seems extraordinary that the moving picture, with its wonderful opportunities of making fantasy seem real, has never given serious attention to pantomime. We are told that pantomime, even on the stage, is dead.

It may be true that the old style of pantomime has gone never to return, but the art of pantomime must progress. Modern authors could, perhaps, secure the great audience which undoubtedly exists for pantomime, by turning away from the trational Arabian Nights and nursery stories to something more modern.

ELEMENT OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

The element of fantasy and make-believe could be just as strong.

To the best of my knowledge no producer has given serious consideration to pantomime on the screen. There are certain technical difficulties such as release dates, but these could be overcome.

The London theatres have proved over and again that pantomime need not be confined to the Christmas holidays and I have myself played pantomime well into the year until you could almost feel Spring in the air!

The Craze for stark realism is neither very general nor likely to last very long. Audiences expect the kinema to give them something which they cannot get anywhere else. The luxurious seats, the spectacular entrances, the soft music are all calculated to produce an atmosphere of make-believe.

I believe that when a man or woman has got her ticket and steps through the doors of the kinema, he or she wants to be transported to another realm. They know that realm doesn't exist, and that is why they pay their shillings for the privilege of entering it!

I believe a fortune awaits the producer with the imagination of a Lewis Carroll who can put the spirit of a pantomime on the screen. Mark Twai might have done it; perhaps Robert Louis Stevenson. Have we no young men to-day to serve the screen as they served literature?

DUCE'S NEW GESTURE

Rights Restored To Prof. Salvemini

ROME (By Mail.)

A further gesture of clemency towards political opponents by Signor Mussolini is revealed in a Royal decree just issued revoking the sentence of loss of Italian citizenship and confiscation of property which was imposed upon 17 anti-Fascists.

Among them is Cesare Rossi, a former member of the Fasist Grand Council and a colleague of the Duce, who was sentenced in 1929 to 30 years' imprisonment for stirring-up rebellion aimed at the assassination of the head of the Government.

All the other anti-Fascists concerned are living abroad, including Professor Gaetano Salvemini, the historian, who is now in England.

The decree does not remit sentences of imprisonment, but the restoration of property raises many families from a state of virtual destitution.

(Professor Salvemini, since settling in London, has been one of the fiercest assailants abroad of Fascist rule, which he attacked bitterly in a book entitled "The Fascist Dictatorship.")

Six I. C. S. Appointments

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Public Service Commission notifies for general information that three appointments of Indians and three of Burmans will be made to the Indian Civil Service in India and Burma respectively on the results of examination for that service to be held in Delhi and Rangoon in January 1933.—A. P.

Free Lohana Night School

A Night School has been opened, under the auspices of Lohana Snatak Mandal and Lohana Debating Union at Kandewadi in the premises of Kanbai Lohana Kanyashala.

Typewriting, Gujarati Nama, English, Gujarati and Commercial correspondence are taught daily free of charge from 8-30 p.m. to 10-15 p.m. The school is open to all.

Munshiganj (Decca)—Nagendra Chandra Pal, Saurindra Nath Chatterjee and Himangsu Das son of Babu Jatindra Mohan Das pleader have been taken into custody. Saurindra and Himangsu are students of the local High English school.—A. P.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

No Disposition To Operate Pending Debt Question

STEADY INCREASE OF COTTON CONSUMPTION IN U. S. A.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

The New York cotton futures market w. dull and featureless yesterda . Traders are adopting - waiting attitude. The market opened at a decline of one to three ... but the opening weakness was soo recovered on ... de buying and prices advanced about 3 t) 5 points during the early part of the session. This was the highest leve' of the ...

OPERATORS ALOOF.

There is no final decision regarding War debts and there is no agreemen on reservations. America ... w. the situation from constitutional point ... le debtors press for a moral consideration. It is a question of constitution and the recommendation of M. Hoo... to the U. S. A. Congress is ex ected to meet favourably. Any how the uncertainty about the final decision is still restricting speculative enterprise.

BETTER CONSUM... ON.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates domestic consumption of all kinds of cotton in November at 516,000 bales indicating average consumption during the last month per working day 22 000 bales. The cotton consumption by mills in America during October was 504,000 bales with a daily average of 21,700 bales. It will be see that there is a steady expansion of the textile industry in the states. Cotton prices have had a declining tendency during the last month and generally buyers are holding off in declining prices, but present cotton prices are considered fairly safe.

LONG LIQUIDATION.

Later on there was cattered long liquidation and prices declined about 11 points from the highest level. Towards the close there was a small rally and the market closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.90c.

NEW ...RLEANS MARKET

Th New Orleans cotto. futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 poin's at 5.81c.

LIVERPOOL ...OTTON

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with hedge selling meeting with trade buying. Traders are undisposed to operate owing to debt uncertainties. There was quiet trade calling on better Egyptian and Manchester advices with little offering. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 3 to 2 points. Middling Ameri Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 5.15d.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 3 points and Egyptian ...on futures closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 13 ... 3 points.

BULLISH ENTHUSIASM.

The "Commerce & Finance" states—

"As indicated by the action of last week's market, however, the trade at large is much less interested in possible la season changes in crop figures than in the progress of distribution and the general business outlook. The present statistical position, of course, would seem likely to temper bullish enthusiasm and it is a question whether the trade is prepared to follow up advances pending a further development of general business conditions and the demand for cotton textiles but it may be doubted whether even such a enormous supply as that reflected by the present crop plus the world's carryover of about 13,323,000 bales of American cotton from previous seasons would prevent an advance should the world's trade be found distinctly on the upgrade."

MAIN TREND LIKELY UPWARD

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Trade appears to be absorbing January liquidation.

Statisticians state that present prices have discount d the probable world's total supply and the price movement hereafter will be controll d chiefly on expansion of trade and speculative demand According to them the main trend now is likely to be upward and higher prices may culminate during March-April. The gradual increase in the production of gold is expected to counter-act the fall in commodity prices and the comparative reduction in the production of silver is expected to expand trade in the Far East.

The latest cables from America state there is a bettr demand for cotton goods and the mills are reported to increasing their workings.

The general opinion regarding Sterling appears to be for a gradual improvement but no material appreciation is expected till the War-debt and c... problems are finally settled at the World's Economic Conference in the Spring.

We continue to advise purchases of July and October New York on any setbacks for investment purposes.

PRIVATE CABLE.—

N.Y. January Highest 5.84+.05.
N. Y. January Lowest 5.73—.06
N. Y. March Highest 5.97 at 11-31 a.m.
N. Y. March Lowest 5.86 at 2-27 p.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Looks as though both sides will agree meanwhile to disagree on debt reservations. Interest now centred on allotment plan legislation before Congress.

New York. Market inactive and narrow. Trade absorbing hedging.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Expect payment be made in Gold-Sterling opinion unaltered.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 13.

January	5.79—
March	5.92—.02
May	6.03—.01
July	613—.02
Middling Spot	5.90—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 13.

December	5.79—.04
January	5.76—.06
Middling Spot	5.81—.07

New York, Dec. 13.

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool time)

January	5.78
March	5.93
May	6.02

New York Noon Call.—

January	5.81
March	5.94
May	6.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 13.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports, 56,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 15,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

	Closing.
December	4.92+.03
January	4.93+.03
February	4.94+.03
March	4.96+.03
April	4.97+.03
May	4.98+.03
June	4.98+.03
July	4.99+.03
August	4.99+.02
September	4.99+.02
October	5.00+.02
November	5.00+.02
December	5.02+.02
Middling Spot	5.15—.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Sakellaridis,—	
December	6.73
January	6.79
March	6.92
May	7.02
July	7.11
October	7.21
November	7.23
F.G.F. Spot	6.98

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 13.

Broach,—	
Fully good (good staple)	4 72
Fine (good staple)	4 84
Superfine (good staple)	4.96
Oomra,—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.81
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.96
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.11
Bengal,—	
Good	4 03
Superfine	4.13
Fine	4.23
Scinde,—	
Good	4.13
Fine	4.23
Superfine	4.33

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 14.

In sympathy with quiet but steady advices from New York the local market was expected to open at Rs. 194 for Broach A-M delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 193. There was scattered buying which hardened prices to Rs. 193/12. Operators are awaiting European political developments and news of the resignation of the French Government had a quietening effect. Even American Cotton Exchanges do not sh. any marked improvement. This factor is discouraging buyers. Prices steadily advanced to Rs. 194/4 but reacted to Rs. 193/8 on reports of Liverpool opening at a decline of 3 points. Later advices from Liverpool steady and with a fairly large buying prices advanced to Rs. 197/12. There was scarcity of sellers and Japanese firms were good buyers. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach A./M.	197 4
Oomra D./J.	181 4
Oomra March	178 12
Bengal D./J.	160 12
Bengal March	159 12

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

To-day was a tender day but no tenders were issued either of Oomra or Bengal against D./J. delivery. So far total tenders of Bengals are 200 bales and Oomra 900 bales.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM-RATES.

Bombay, Decr. 14.

	Sup. Fine.	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal, U.P.	171	168	165 152
M.G. Rajputana & Punjab	170	167	164 161
M.G. Oomra No. 3	183	180	177 ...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	194	191	188 ...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	188	185	182 ...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Decr. 14.

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	173	158
Bengal Fine	166	152
Bengal F.G.	162	148
Sindh-Punjab Fine	166	152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	162	148
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	192	165
Nagpur Savner Fine	198	165
Yeotmal Fine	188	130
Arvi Fine	188	160
Ellichpur Fine	185	157
Amraoti Fine	182	155
Khamgaon Akola Fine	182	155
Mulkapur Fine	178	150
Khandesh Fine	177	150
Muthia F.G.	...	140
Jalna Sailu F.G.	...	145
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	...	145
Ujjain Shujaulpur F.G.	...	150
Broach F.G.	...	170
Punjab American	...	170
Punjab American mix	...	165
Cambodia	...	225
Miraj Sangli	...	186
Compta Good	...	185
Bagalkot	...	175
Jinja	...	...
Busoga	...	260
Kampala	...	295

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 13.

Chartered Bank of I A & C £13 1/2

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £116 1/2

P & O Banking Corporation £8 3/4

National Bank of India £43

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £108 5/8

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. £99

Rupee Paper. 3 1/2 p.c. £53.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £74 3/4

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £86 1/2

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £106 1/2

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £74 1/8

War Loan 5 p.c. £98 5/8

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £107 5/8

LONDON METAL.

London, Dec. 13.

Copper Braziers £41 3/4

Yellow Metal £36 1/2

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 3/4

Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £16 1/8

Tin English Ingot £150 1/2

	Quotations 10.10 a.m.
January	4.89
March	4.92
May	4.94
July	5.95
October	4.97

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta Dec. per cwt. 8|3 sellers.

C & F Bombay Dec. per cwt. 7|9 sellers.

C & F Karachi Dec. per cwt. 7|9 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 14.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 1|8.
D D 1|6 1|8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 5|32 Dec|Jany.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Feby|March.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Dec|Feby.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 March|May.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 405.
Banks Selling T T 403.
Banks Buying T T 400.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 632.
Banks Buying D D 642.

AMSTERDAM.—
Banks Selling D D 61-1/4.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 85.
Banks Buying 60 Days 78.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 87 1/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 113-1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3|8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 61-1/4.

BERLIN—
Banks Selling D D 103.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.27 7/8 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 3/8 14th inst.
Japan/London 1-3 1-4 14th inst.
London/Paris 83.87 13th inst.
London/Belgium 23.65 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.03 13th inst.
London/Italy 64.00 13th inst.
London/Berlin 13.75 14th inst.
London/Holland 8.14 13th inst.
London/Stockhold 18.34 1/2 13th inst.
London/New York 3.27 1/4 13th inst. z

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold 12th inst. £6:6:2; 13th inst. £6:6:5

Silver London Ready 12th inst 17 1/2; 13th inst. 17 5/16.

Silver London Forward 12th inst 17 9/16; 13th inst. 17 3/8.

Silver New York Ready 12th inst. 25 5/8; 13th inst. 25 5/16.

London Discounts 3 Mos 12th inst. 15/16 p.c.; 13th inst. 7/8 p.c

London Discounts 6 Mos 12th inst. 1 1/8 p.c.; 13th inst. 1 1/16 p.c

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:— Jany. 407 March 400 May 393

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A|May 195—Liverpool May 4.98 Rs. 22 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay—New York:— Broach A|May 195—New York May 6.03 Rs. 9-1|2 at 3.27 13|16 Cross Rate.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. Cargoes 23 December paid.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes 22|6 Jan|Feb sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 24 January paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels no offers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 13.

Smoked sheet standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-15/32

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loan	0-1/2 p c
Interest 7 Days Market Loan	0-1/2 p c.
Bank bills 3 months	0-7/8 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	1-1/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Mills, 3-Months	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6-Months	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 13.

T.T. London on Berlin	13.73-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.14-1/4
T.T. London on Brussels	24.67
T.T. London on Madrid	40.37-1/2
T.T. London on Milan	63.93
T.T. London on Berne	17.01
T.T. Loddon on Paris	83.84
T.T. London on Prague	109.87
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.27-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 13.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull c.i.f. ton—
Sellers £12:5:0 Dec./Jan.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton.—
Sellers £12:5:0 Dec/Jan.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent—
Sellers £11:17:5 Dec/Jan.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Latest Closing Quotations

New York, Dec. 13.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Anaconda Copper Mining dols 7 1|2.
Int. Nickel Common ....
American Power and Light Common dols. 8 1|2.
American Power and Light Prefd dol. 6 dols. 24.
American Power and Light Prefd. A. 5 per cent dols. 21.
American Forn. Power Common dols. 7.
American Forn. Power Gold Debs. dols. 31.
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent dols. 12.
Electric Bond Common dols. 19 1|2.
Electric Bond Prefd. dol 5 dols. 33.
Electric Bond Prefd. 6 per cent dols. 38.
General Electric dols. 16.
Chrysler dols. 16.
General Motors dols. 13 3|4.
National City Bank dols. 45.
Chase National dols. 36.
Radio Corporation dols. 5 1|2.
Electric & Musical Industries dols. 2.
Columbia Gas dols. 15.
Consolidated Gas dols. 59.
American Smelting dols. 13 1|2.
United Gas dols. 2.
National Dairy dols. 18 1|2.
Western Union Teig dols. 50. 1|2.
Drug. Inc. dols. 33.
Standard Oil of New Jersey dols 31.
Sun Life of Canada dols. 302.
United Aircraft dols. 26.
United Steel dols. 32.
Canadian Pacific Rly. dols. 13.
Atchison Common dols. 41.
Chesapeake and Ohio dols. 26.
Penn. R. R. dols. 15.
Union Pacific R. R. dols.

SHARE BAZAR

Cement Shares Firm

Bombay, Dec. 14

2-0 p.m.

The Share Bazar again ruled steady to-day. There was increased buying in cement Shares influenced by expectations of the Government announcement on the new duty on imports of foreign cement. Mill Shares ruled steady. Bombay Dyeing advanced to Rs. 657|4 and Fazal Shares were quoted at Rs. 256|4. Hydro and Andhra shares were steady. Tata Steel ordinary shares were quiet but steady and were quoted at Rs. 34|14. The resignation of the present French Government had very little effect and operators are now anxiously await Britain's decision regarding payment of War debts.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Dec. 14.

T.T. ON LONDON:—	
Previous close	1.8-1/2
To-day's opening	1.8-3/8
To-day's closing	1.8-3/8
Diff.	—1/8

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Dec. 13.

Spot Silver 25 1/8—1/4c.
December 25.30—28
Tone: Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ready gold 30-14-6.
Posh delivery 30-13-0.
Sovereigns ready 19-7-0
Posh delivery 19-6-0.
Ready Silver 51-7-0.
Magsar delivery 51-7-0.
Posh delivery 51-12-0.

LONDON GOLD.

Bars gold fine per oz. £6:6:5.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 13.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	17-5/16
Forward	17-3/8

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 13.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
Sellers £11:5:0 Dec/Jan.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton—
Paid £8:16:3 Dec/Jan.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton—
Sellers £11:10:0 Dec/Jan.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 13.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt—
Sellers 16/1-1/2 Dec.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt—
Sellers 16/1-1/2 Jan/Apl.

Bombay Stock Exchange

EARLY RISE MEETING SHORT SALES

International Problems Getting Complex

Bombay, Dec. 14.

The local Stock Exchange opened steady with renewed buying prices recorded some improvement. But the advance was met with increased selling pressure which resulted in a relapse.

The market is looking for Rs. 4 ad-interim dividend. On Katni Cement shares. It is also expected that the Government will announce new import duty on foreign cement. There was good demand for cement shares to-day. Katni shares advanced to Rs. 168/2 and Indian Cements improved to Rs. 188/2. Punjabs hardened to Rs. 9/2 and Bundi shares closed at Rs. 15/6. Shivrajpur came in business at Rs. 16/12 while United Cements changed hands at Rs. 70.

The firmness in Cement shars had a salutary effect on other speculative counters. Mill shares were mostly quiet but steady. Bombay Dyings closing at Rs. 656/4 and Fazals at Rs. 254/6. Indian Bleachings were done at Rs. 145/10.

Andhra shares again ruled steady and the improvement recorded yesterday was maintained. Tata Powers and Hydro shares were also fairly steady, but the rise there was some bear pressure.

Tata Iron and Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 34/12 and Second Preference improved to Rs. 61/12.

Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 362/8 and Jupitar shares advanced to Rs. 9 on the decreased dividend of As. 12 against As. 8. Central Bank shares were done to-day at Rs. 18/14 and Imperials came in business at Rs. 1,190.

Cheapness of money and prospects of easier conditions in money markets are indicating higher prices ultimately. But the market opinion remains divided. The international political and financial situation shows no improvement, but news about resignation of the French Government is getting more complexed. In the absence of constructive measures of a lasting nature mere patches here and there will do no permanent good. Ultimately there will be some satisfactory solution, but it is risky to be over-enthusiastic.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 656, 58, 56
Century 204, 5, 4.
Colaba 68
Crescent N. 34.
Fazul 254, 55, 56, 54.
Indore 350
Madhowji 7
Nagpur 261, 63
New Great 113, 11
Pearl 122, 121-14
Simplex 58, 57.
Swadeshi 208-2
Burma 363, 64, 62.
Hydro 141, 140-5
Tram 112-13, 112-8
Deff. 160 N
Ord. 35-4, 34 12
Bundi 15-2, 15-6
Indian 186, 88
Katni Ord. 165 68
Alcock 139-6

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ahmedabad Advance	317/8
Apollo Mills	0/12
Bombay Dyeing	656/4
Century	204/6
Central India	263/12
Colaba Land	68/12
Crescent	34/6
Dawn Mills	465/0
E. D. Sassoon	0/3¼
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	66/4
Edward Sasson	11/4
Finley	77/6
Fazulbhoy	254/6
Gokak	105/0
Hindustan	1600/0
Indian Manfr.	1380/0
Indian Bleaching	145/10
Indore Malwa	350/0
Kastoorchand	5/12
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	139/6
Lakshmi	875/0
Morarjee	400/0
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	61/4
Mysore	90/0
New City	35/0
New Great	111/4
Pearl	121/14
Phoenix	287/8
Premier	0/8
Sholapur	2150/0
Do. Deb. (94. FP)	96/0
Sassoon Silk	42/8
Swan	52/8
Simplex	57/8
Swadeshi	208/2
Tata Mills	15/0
Vishnu	1800/0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	132/8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1242/8
Do Pref	1080/0
Bombay Tram Ordy	111/14
Do Pref	69/8
Broach Electric	8/14
Karachi Electric	160/0
Surat Electric	128/2
Suburban Electric	115/10
Tata Hydro Ordy	140/10
Do Pref	109/6
Do 8 p.c. Deb	108/4
Do. Power Ordy.	775/0
Do. Pref.	1172/8

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	139/6
Br. Burma Petrol	2/10½
Bombay Burma Old	362/8
Do New	122/8
Do. Steamer	220/10
Do. Telephone	66/12
Do 6½ p.c. Deb	54/8
Bellapur Sugar	142/8
Indian Radio Ordy	315/0
Do Do Def	310/0
Do Mercantile	31/12
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	19/2
Jupitor Insurance	9
Oriental Insurance	2220/0
Vulcan Insurance	5/12
Port Canning	605/0
Scindia Steam	9/13
Tata Construction	55/8
Do. Iron & S. Ordy.	34/12
Do Def	160/0
Do 1st Pref	133/2
Do 2nd Pref	61/12
Do Oil	15/4

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Pranej	645/0
Amritsar Patti Old	96/8
Central Provinces	74/8
Dhond Bharamati	76/0
Gujerat	58/0
Hoshaiarpur Doab	73/0
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	60/0
Mymensing Rebate	75/0
Do Gtd.	76/0
Pachora Jamner	55/0
Sara Sirajgunj	34/0
Sialkot Narowal	31/0
Sind Light	43/0
Tapty Valley	621/4
Upper Sind Light	72/0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	93
Baroda Bank z	75/0
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	18/14
Eastern Bank	63/12
Imperial F. P.	1190/-
Do. P. P.	292/8
Union Bank	3/9

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	15/6
Gwalior Cement	48/8
Indian Cement	188/2
Katni Cement Ordy	168/2
Do Def	570/0
Punjab Cement Ordy	9/2
Do Pref	10/8
Shahabad Cement	168/2
Shivrajpur	16/12
United Cement	70/0

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mine. During the month of November 36,122 tons of ore were mined. 30,500 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,904 tons of Leady Concentrates.

12,822 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 1,165 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 6,220 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery

Refinery Products were:—

5,880 tons Refined Lead

509,982 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,269 tons zinc concentrates, assaying 8.2 ounces of silver, 4.8 p.c. Lead, 53.6 p.c. zinc.

In addition to the above 300 tons copper matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,924 tons Copper Ore.

60 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 300 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 207 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

The tons of ore mined for October reported as 36,339 should be 35,639.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

TAXABLES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

	Rs. a.
3 1|2 p.c. G.P. Notes	74- 0
4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv.	98- 6
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan.	97-12
4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	84- 9
4 1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100-10
4 1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan	94-12
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	100- 3
5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	101-11
5 p.c. 1940|43	101-12
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-12
5 1|2 p.c. 1038|40 Loan	103-10
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	101- 7
6 1|2 p.c. T. Bonds	105- 8

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1945|55 Loan	106-12
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101- 6
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	108- 4

STATE LOANS.

4 1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	104- 8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	103- 0

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B.P.T. 197 4	77- 0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	76- 0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	94-08
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	106- 0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	105-12
6 1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	104- 8

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu—Magsar, Vad 2, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 16, 1351.
Parsi—Tir 10, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 3m.
Sunset.—6h. 4m.
Hightide.—1-30, 13-04.
Lowtide.—7-42. 19-02.

Phase of the Moon:—Last Quarter 21st. Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m. New moon 27th Dec 4h. 52m. p.m.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Royal Institute of Science Mayo Road, 10-30 a. m.

Lady Willingdon and Lady Sykes lay foundation stone of Birwood Hostel, Colaba.

Lord Willingdon visits I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin."

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 16.

Lady Willingdon visits the Children's Home at Umarkhadi, De Lisle Road Infant Welfare Centre and the K. E. M. Hospital.

SATURDAY, December 17.

s.s. "Comorin" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fifth Day of the Winter Meeting: Lord and Lady Willingdon attenting in state.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave Bombay from Victoria Terminus.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Igloo", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

CAPITOL:—"Tarzan The Ape Man' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

PATHE:—"White Zombie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

WEST-END:— "Shyam Sundar." Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE:—"Subehka-Sitara." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

ROXY:—"Lucky Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

PALACE TALKIES (Byculla):—"The Man Who Came Back" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

12 noon Selection of Gramophone records; 9-5 p.m. News in Hindi. A few Hints in Hindi by Radio. 9-20 p.m. recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Syed Ahmed Ismail; Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Dhanurmasam Giripradakshinam will be conducted for one month from to-day (Thursday) to January 1933 early in the morning.

FREE BOOK-KEEPING CLASSES

Free Book-Keeping and Gujarati Nama Classes for Muslims are working regularly between 9 and 10 p.m. (B. T.) at Madressa Ha-Shimyah, Zakaria Masjid. Admission is open for all Muslims.

D. TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of November 1932 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1198. Among them the number of new admission was 249.

DAIRATUL ADALE

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the meeting of Dairatul Adale fixed for 16th instant, is cancelled. It will instead be held on 21st inst. at 6 p.m. in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall.

LATE MR. SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI

A public meeting under the auspices of Shree S. S. Jain Sangh, S. S. S. Jains' Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Jain Upashiaya Kandewadi to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Surajmal Lallubhai Zaveri.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "President Hayer" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-20 a.m. on Friday the 16th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a beautiful wall calender, with Mahatma Gandhi's photo drawn by the well-known Bombay artist V. D. Wagle, and issued by Messrs. Yeshanand and Co., Post Box No. 1020. It is priced at annas four only.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

The following is the report of the treatment of patients in the outdoor department of the Free Emergency Hospital, Bombay for November:—

Males 2827. Females 1359, and Children 1277 making a total of 5463.

81 Minor operations were done.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on December 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 24 via Colombo.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mackellar" arrived in London on 12th.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macneil" arrived in London on the morning of 13th.

The Steamer "Cambay Prince" of 281 tons, belonging to Cambay State, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon from Cambay, in water ballast.

BOMBAY TRAINER WARNED

Glenalmond Inquiry

J. E. Malone, the Bombay trainer, has been warned by the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club for running, a horse in an unfit condition on November 26.

An official notice issued by the Secretary of the W.I.T.C. in this connection reads as follows:—"The Stewards considered the report of the Stipendiary Stewards into the running of Glenalmond in the Mentmore Handicap on November 26. After considering the evidence, the Stewards expressed their dissatisfaction at the action of the trainer in running this horse in an admittedly unfit condition, and warned trainer J. E. Malone against such practice in future."

Glenalmond was bracked with Private Seal in the Mentmore Handicap. The latter won by a length from Spanish Wish, Glenalmond finishing far behind in the race.

KUMMER'S FALL.

Another notice states:

"The Stewards considered the Stipendiary Stewards' report on their inquiry into the fall of Kummer in the Bhuleshwar Plate on the third day of the Bombay Winter Meeting and after considering the evidence they were of opinion that the fall was accidental and no blame could be attached to any jockey riding in the race."

Message has been promoted from class III to class II, while Quincy has been relegated from class II to class III and The Mint from class III to class IV.

Lohana Boarding Gathering

The 2nd Session of the gathering of the past and present students of the Higher Education Lohana Boarding, Bombay will be held at Chinabaug, Girgaum Back Road on 25th and 26th instant. Mr. V. K. Adhia Asstt. Traffic Superintendent, Jamnagar Dwarka Rly., has been elected president. Mr. H. G. Kotak has been elected as president of the Reception Committee, and Messrs. V. R. Cholera, A. V. Sejpal and N. M. Khodani have been elected as Hony. Secretaries.

Lohana Swadeshi Bazar

This Bazar, organised by Lohana Snatak Mandal, will be opened on the 24th instant at 5 p.m. at Thakurdwar. Halai Lohana Mahajan Wadi, by Sheth Mathuradas Vissonji. It will remain open daily from 24th instant to 1st prox. between 4 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) Garbas, physical feats, jugglery, comic performances will be the special features of daily changing amusement programme. The admission is open to all and is free.

VISHISTADVAITA SIDHANTA SABHA.

Under the auspices of this Sabha, Dhanurmasa Festival will be celebrated for one month commencing from Thursday (15th instant) and ending on Sathumurai (Friday 13th January). There will be Thiruppavai Kalakshhapam by Pandit T. Sreenivasa Chariar of Vlapore during the above period, daily at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at 11, Kachra Napoo Bldg. Matunga. G. I. P.

FREE CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

Under the auspices of Dadar Co-operative Institute, a free Co-operative Training Class in Marathi will be conducted at the Currimbhoy Institute, DeLisle Road, Parel from Monday (19th instant). This class is intended for the workers in Co-operative Societies, primary teachers, and others interested in the Co-operative movement. Prominent co-operators are invited to deliver lectures. Pesons desirous of attending the Class are requested to enlist their names to the Hon. Secretary. dar Co-operative Institute, Abdulla Building, No. 3 Parel between 8 and 9 a.m.

HARIJANS' UPLIFT

The Anti-Untouchability League Santa Cruz has fixed the following programme on Sunday (18th inst.).

A public meeting will be held at 8-30 a.m. on the tennis court of Viller Villa, when resolutions will be passed urging the Zamorin to open the Guruvayur Temple to the Harijans.

Harijan sisters from Valpakhadi will perform 'Garba' and physical feats from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the compound of Mr. Sanmukhlal Pandya's Bungalow (Mohan Villa), Hasanabad Lane.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, the Secretaries Training Class will be be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in Maratha High School, when Mr. J. K. Parulkar, will deliver a lecture on "Audit of Co-operative Societies" to the students in Marathi.

KAMATIPURA MURDER CASE TRIAL

Further Evidence Of "Ravana"

"WHATEVER HE DID WAS UNDER ORDERS OF PUPALA"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

With renewed interest, the Kamatipura murder case was resumed on Wednesday before the Chief Justice and special jury at the High Court Sessions. The crowd of spectators was even larger than on the first day and to accommodate them the gallery was thrown open. The Court began its sitting at 3 p.m., as the Chief Justice had to attend the reception in honour of the Viceroy in the morning.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF "RAVANA."

Further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker. (Counsel for accused Nos. 1 and 2), Govind Yeshvant alias "Ravana" said that what he had stated to the magistrate was true—that he had not seen a Mahomedan having been killed at the Sixth Kamatipura Lane, on 16th May.

When the Mahomedan was stabbed at 10th Lane (which gave rise to this case), witness was in the crowd that committed the murder. Shanker and Shamji were sitting on the "Otla" (verandah) of the Maruti temple. On the 18th May, witness talked to Alloo, his master, about the corpse having been thrown into a "tanki" (cistern). He did not mention any names, because if he did so, he would be killed.

"I gave this information to Alloo," said witness, "to protect myself. I am a damaged character, and I was afraid of being arrested for the murder. Therefore, to protect myself I told about it to Alloo."

Asked about the theft charge for which he was in custody, witness said that it was a false charge. A policeman had put a pen-knife in his pocket and had him arrested. Witness complained about it to Inspector Davy, but did not tell it to the Magistrate.

"UNDER ORDER OF PUPALA."

Questioned about the incidents of the murder, witness said that whatever he had done was under the orders of Pupala, first accused. He had to obey his orders. Pupala and others asked witness to help the Hindu religion, and, therefore, he consented. Though witness had lost his caste (having been in jail), he had to obey the orders of Pupala who was the leader of the locality.

On 6th July, witness accompanied Inspector Raymond and got the accused arrested. Witness was under the control of Inspector Raymond for one month when he was in custody. He was kept there to find out the accused who had run away. He was not paid anything for it.

This finished the cross-examination by Mr. Velinker.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan (Counsel for accused 3 and 4), witness said he did not conceal the murder. He told his master Alloo. He did not inform the police, because he was afraid of the police. He told Alloo, because Alloo was a police-informant. Witness wanted to tell Alloo everything, but witness asked him to go home quickly, as it was riot time, and it was Mahomedan locality. Witness did not tell Alloo who were responsible for the murder.

On the 9th June witness was arrested for theft charge. He did not tell any police officer about the murder of the dumping of the body into the manhole. Accused 1 and 2 used to move with "sahibs" in the Kamatipura, and witness was afraid of having the murder foisted upon himself if he told the police about the incidents.

FIRST STATEMENT TO POLICE.

On 25th June, witness made his first statement to the police when he was in custody. Alloo came there and asked witness to tell the truth. At that time witness was not afraid of telling the police. Inspector Bhatkal told him that if he made the statement, he would be let off. Witness was later discharged when Alloo deposited Rs. 75 as surety. The first name mentioned by witness in his statement was Sitappa who lived in Kamatipura. Then he gave the names of Shanker and Shamji.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dabi, witness said that accused No. 5 had taken no part in the burning of the "tazia". Witness left Kamatipura 10 or 15 days after his release from police-custody. After that he used to sleep at the Nagpada police station.

This finished the evidence of the witness.

Further hearing will be resumed on Thursday at 10-30 a.m.

Unity Conference

Aajoournea

(Continued from page 1.)

ally satisfied the Christian delegates, as it refers to adequate representation in cabinets of all important minorities. The Conference has thus been able to dispose of 3 sections of the agreement so far, one of them yesterday and two to-day.

Plethora Of Amendments

ALLAHABAD, December 14.

The following note is issued by Pandit Govind Malaviya, General Secretary of the Unity Conference:—

"It had been hoped that the Committee of the Unity Conference would be able to conclude its work, dealing with a few outstanding matters and finally adopting its report to the Unity Conference during the course of the day. But the Committee has not been able to conclude its work till now. It has been busy considering some amendments which have been proposed by the Muslim Members on behalf of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, held at Lucknow last week and some others proposed by the Sikhs and the Christian delegates. Sittings of the Unity and All-Parties' Conference fixed for this afternoon had, therefore, to be postponed, till to-morrow evening."

PROGRESSING LIKE BULLOCK CART

Questioned by pressmen what progress, was being made, a prominent delegate laconically replied: "like country bullock cart". This really represents the position. "Plethora of amendments have now been put before the Unity Conference for the protection of religion, culture and personal laws, army and judiciary question, and representation in the cabinets.

With regard to a question including a clause regarding the protection of Political and other rights of the minority communities in various provinces, it shall be the concern of and be within the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Instead of the Central Government jurisdiction being within the supreme court, the Muslims have suggested that the whole clause be deleted altogether. As regards the question of service in the Army and Judiciary being to open all sections of people the Muslims seem to have insisted that appointment to judiciary should be open on communal lines. This amendment was, however, stoutly opposed. Other amendments related to Cabinets and the Sind question which is still unsettled. —A.P.

Claim Of Sikhs In Sind

ALLAHABAD, Decr. 14.

Sardar Thakur Singh, pleader and President of the Sri Gurusingh Sabha, Karachi, has arrived at Allahabad and placed the case of Sikhs in Sind in the hands of the Khalsa Darbar, whose President, Sardar Avtar Singh, will represent their interests and claims in the Unity Conference. It has been pointed out that the Sikh population in Sind was nearly 37,000 and they have very large vested interests and hold agricultural and other property. They claim three per cent seats for the Sikhs in the Provincial Legislature of Sind if the Province is separated and one seat in Bombay Legislative Council if not separated. The Khalsa Darbar have assured the Sind Sikhs that the Darbar will leave no stone unturned to protect the interests of the Sikhs in Sind.

Dr. De'Souza and Mr. E.V David, the Indian Christian delegates, have left Allahabad. Discussions are still proceeding, the Muslim question giving the greatest anxiety. Finality will be reached with difficulty although desire to come to a settlement is not wanting.—A.P.

RUGBY MATCHES

Hampshire Beat Surrey

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following are the results of the foot ball matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day.—

Surrey 6, Hampshire 11, (At Richmond) and Sussex 8, Middlesex 8 (As Worthing).—Reuter's Special.

PARSI PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

Judgment In High Court Suit

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court delivered judgment in the suit field by the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat in connection with the elections to the Panchayat Trust Committee which took place in February last.

The election results were declared on March 14, and subsequently the trustees received certain objections. One of the provisions of the scheme governing the affairs of the Panchayat was that no objection could be entertained unless submitted witin 14 days of the date of the election.

DOUBT ABOUT DATE

A doubt having arisen whether the "date of the election" meant the day on which the votes were recorded, or the day on which the results were announced, the trustees referred the matter to the High Court.

ELECTIONS VALID.

Mr. Justice Mirza, in his judgment, held that the elections were valid, that the objections were submitted within the prescribed time, and that there was no provision in the scheme to compel the trustees to declare the results within 14 days of voting.

Dharavi Island

Cricket Tournament

At the general meeting of the cricketers of Utan Gorai, Culvem and Monari held at Culvem when it was decided to play the Tournament this year at Culvem. The following is the draw:—

1st match to be played on Sunday (18th instant) and the opposing teams are: Utan Catholic Association's XI and Gorai United XI.

2nd match to be played on Saturday (24th inst.) and the opposing teams are Manori XI and Culvem XI.

Finals to be played on Sunday (1st January) and the opposing teams will be Winners of the 1st and Winners of the 2nd matches.

URAN CATHOLIC ASSN. XI VS. GORAI UNITED XI.

The following players will represent the Utan Catholic Association's XI in their match against the Gorai United XI on Sunday (18th inst.) at Culvem. The time is 10-30 a.m. (S.T.):—

(1) B.S. D'Souza, Capt.; (2) P. H. Crasto; (3) N.P. Fonseca; (4) J.J. D'Mello; (5) P.M. Miranda; (6) V.S. Fonseca; (7) D.M. D'Mello; (8) G.M. D'Mello; (9) J.C. Fonseca; (10) P.J. D'Souza and (11) M.H. Fonseca.

Reserves:—(1) Lawrence D'Mello and (2) Hermon Fonseca.

TURKEY'S NEW MUSICAL ADVISER

ISTANBUL, (By Mail)

The Viennese professor, Dr. Joseph Marks, has been appointed to act as the Government's musical adviser. Although his main task will be to re-organise the conservatoire, its orchestra as well as its library, he will not exercise the functions of a director of this institution.

He is to come tto Turkey twice a year for a few weeks. Otherwise he will direct his work from Vienna.

WOMAN MURDERED IN BED-ROOM

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A ghastly sight was in store for Sub-Inspector Joglekar of the DeLisle Road Police Station, who went to the Tulsi Pipe Road Cement Chawl in the early hours of this morning on receipt of information that a brutal murder of a woman had been committed by her husband, who after the act had absconded. On seeing that the woman, who was lying in a pool of blood with stab-wounds in the neck and stomach with intestines protruding, got it immediately removed to the morgue.

It appears that Yadoo, the husband of Tulsibai, had been suspecting his wife of adultery and had quarrels with her often. Last night after meals, both of them went to sleep. At about 2 a.m. Yadoo, who, it appears never slept but was lying in wait for a chance, got up and stabbed Tulsibai. On hearing her cries of agony, the neighbours collected near the room, by which time Yadoo managed to escape.

Information was given at the DeLisle Road Police Station and Sub-Inspector Joglekar, with some constables went to the spot and removed the dead body to the morgue. Till midnight the police have not arrested Yadoo, who is still at large.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY

Minister Kambli To Preside

The Seventh Sydenham College Day Gathering will be celebrated on Tuesday the 20th December 1932 at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S T. Kambli, Minister of Education has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

ARYA SAMAJ DEBATE ON UNTOUCHABILITY

Mr. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Asst. Secretary, Bombay Arya Samaj Kakadwadi writes:

On the occasion of Bombay Arya Samaj anniversary which is to be celebrated on 24th, 25th and 26th instant,; 25th (Sunday) is fixed for open discussion on Shastric basis regarding the removable of untouchability.

Those who want to discuss this problem should inform us through any responsible institution before 22nd instant. Time for discussion will be from 3-30 p. m. to 5 p. m. (S. T.)

...ATION CUP FOOTBALL

Second Round Results

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following are the results of the replays, in the Association Cup second round:—

Gillingham 1, Bristol Rovers 3, Wrexham 2, Brighton 3 (after Extratime), and Trammere 3, Bristol City 2.—Reuter's Special.

Share-Broker's Sudden Death

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mystery surrounds the death of one Pestonji Naoroji Kapadia, a rich share broker and piece goods merchant, who was found dead this afternoon in his room at Star Mansions, Colaba. The Colaba Police have been investigating into thae case. But it appears so far there is no clue.

It appears that some of the relatives found Mr. Pestonji dead in the room and immediately informed the police, who took charge of the case. It is reported that the deceased was in financial difficulties and it is suspected to be a case of suicide. The inquest will be held over the body of Pestonji by the Coroner of Bombay to-morrow.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service For "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London, Dec. 14.

Previous Closing	...	3.27 13/16
To-day's Closing	...	3.28 5/ 8

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Dec. 14.

Previous Closing	...	3.27 1/8
To-day's Opening	...	3.28 1/2
To-day's Closing		3.28 5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Dec. 14.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.79
To-day's Opening Rate ...	5.75
Difference ...	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.03
Difference ...	+.24

BROACH EXPECTATION
April-May ..... Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Previous Closing Rate ...	4.93
To-day's Opening Rate ...	4.90
Difference ...	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate ...	4.91
Difference ...	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 14.

Silver Forward	17 1/8
Lower	—3 Annas.
Silver Ready	17 3/16
Lower	—3 Annas.

Market:—Speculators sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 14.

1st Settlement	51	2	0
2nd Settlement	51	2	0
3rd Settlement	51	6	0
Gold	30	10	6
Guinea	19	5	0

POSTPONE REALISATION OF FINE OF Rs. 80,000

Chittagong Municipality's Appeal To Bengal Government

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 14.

At a meeting of the Municipality resolutions were adopted one of which implored the Bengal Government to postpone realisation of the collective fine of Rs. 80,000 from Hindus for further three months in consideration of the activities of the Terrorist Supression Committee which was likely to receive a set-back if the people were penalised at this stage despite their bonafide efforts to suppress terrorism.—A. P.

£ GOES UP

French Cabinet Fall Sequel

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 14.

The fall of the French Government caused the sterling to appreciate from 83.84 to 84.28 francs. On the Stock Exchange, the South African Gold Minings were only the feature of strength. The commodity markets were very dull, especially the wheat and the sugar. The Wall Street after an early flurry of selling recovered.—Reuter.

2ND WEEK!

NOTE FOR SCHOOLS.

Please reserve accommodation in advance and avoid the possibility of your students being turned away for want of accommodation as the rush is very great

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
3 SHOWS EVERYDAY
(TO COPE WITH THE RUSH)
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
GIANT JUNGLE THRILLER
Eclipsing All Jungle Films
BIGGER AND BETTER THAN
"TRADER HORN"

TARZAN

The Ape Man

starring
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
The World's Champion Swimmer

PRIMITIVE LIFE!
UNFETTERED LOVE!
WILD ANIMAL THRILLS!

Also Showing The Latest
FLIP THE FROG CARTOON.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10

WHITE ZOMBIE

WITH

BELA LUGOSI

OF

DRA[illegible]A FAME

THE ABSOLUTE PEAK OF ALL MYSTERY DRAMAS. IN COMPARABLE, BAFFLING AND HAUNTING

The story of a friend who placed the woman he desired under the strange spell of

WHITE ZOMBIE

NEXT SATURDAY

PLATINUM BLONDE

A RAPTUROUS COMEDY DRAMA
With

JEAN HARLOW

AND

LORETTA YOUNG

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1932

DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL DEBTS

While the Debate on the American Debt is still proceeding in the British Parliament, it may perhaps be thought premature to express any opinion on the general trend of that debate. But in other countries like France, the discussion has already revealed undercurrents, of which account must be taken, even while the Governments concerned are being weighed in the balance. Although the French Chamber has rejected the Herriot proposal and this has led to the resignation of the Government, France is likely in the end to follow British lead as the European interests of the two countries are indisoluble.

FRENCH POSITION.

But opinion in France has hardened towards a negative decision, which the peculiar position of that country in International Trade and Finance enables it to adopt much more effectively than Britain. For Britain's very strength is her weakness in this matter. Britain cannot be self-sufficient, economically speaking. Trade is the very breath of her nostrils; and international finance, with impeccable credit, has come to it in consequence of that trading position. France, on the other hand is a land of small capitalists, and peasant proprietors, whose needs are easy to minister to from the country's own resources, and whose production just suffices for the requirements of France herself, and her not inconsiderable colonial empire.

BETTER PLACED THAN BRITAIN.

This is not to say that France has no international trade to lose, no world credit to endanger, if she adopts finally an intransigeant attitude, and declines to pay without a simultaneous consideration of the question of her own demands from Germany in respect of Reparations. But still, under the situation as it is, France is much better in a position to adopt a defiant attitude than Britain is; for the sacrifice which Britain must decide to make,—if the worst comes to the worst,—is much greater than that of France, or any other country, in adopting a policy of default.

ITALY'S OPPORTUNITY

Italy, on the other hand, has followed British lead, not because she is quite in the position of Britain, so far as international trade and finance are concerned; but because the one great need of Fascist Italy to-day is that of Capital for her own economic development, for the utilisation of her resources, and for the exploitation of her tropical empire. This Capital can be obtained, Mussolini is convinced, from America, if from any country at all. And so Italy naturally does not see the wisdom of sacrificing the promise of a great heritage for a mere mess of potage,—especially if even that potage is to be offered from—not her own capital resources, but from borrowed funds.

BRITISH STRATEGY.

In this view of the question, we are confirmed by the progress of discussion hitherto. A section of the British Press has tried, no doubt, to take a more bluffing line. But whether this has been done under inspiration from Whitehall or not, no responsible Minister of the Crown has, in his public utterances outside Parliament, at all questioned the justice of the American claim. All they have asked for, so far, is not cancellation, but suspension of the payment for the time being, until the nations of the world have taken counsel together on the whole tangled skein of international indebtedness, armaments, and economic depression.

THE CONTRAST.

But while British Ministers and officials are thus pursuing a conciliatory line, minding their p's and q's lest needless offence be given in quarters they are most anxious to please, the professional spokesmen of British public opinion in India are adopting a line of reasoning, which must make excellent food for reflection to the Indian nationalist desiring a review before an impartial tribunal of the entire question of Indo-British obligations.

UNPRODUCTIVE DEBT.

True, we have not so far been favoured by the other ready propagandist, the indefatigable Professor Findlay Shirras, through the columns of the "Times of India" with his illuminating remarks about the attitude of America. But our Bori Bunder contemporary was pleased to point out a difference in kind as well as in degree that must make Dalal Street as well as Clive Street sit up and take notice at once. For the greater portion of the Debt incurred by the present Government of India, has been contracted for purposes of spending it on powder and shot, which ran away with the amounts borrowed from America by the European allies during the world war. They have, therefore, left nothing productive behind them, and so there is no means by which the people of India could bear the burden.

UNFAIR TO INDIA.

The only difference between the situation of India, in regard to her debt owed to British moneylenders, and England's debt due to America, is that whereas Britain has received considerable remission from America even over the contractual obligation under the Funding Agreement of 1923, India has never received the slightest concession during the hundred and fifty years that the Government of India have been paying for their endless wars and expeditions from borrowed funds.

RELIEF DENIED.

Britain has, up-to-date paid but a small fraction of the principal of this debt, but India has been forced to pay several times over the amount of the debt, without even a mention of reconsideration being made by the rulers of India. Britain has sought concealed relief in currency and tariff manipulations; India has been denied these means of relief ever since the government of this country passed to British hands. The analogy,—and the contrast, too,—could be established in innumerable directions, were we so inclined. But we shall wait for our Anglo-Indian contemporaries to light us and guide us on this thorny, narrow, path to the heaven of repudiation. They are now feeling the pinch in the shoe, and we may be sure they will not hesitate even at casting off the shoe, if the pinch cannot be relieved in any other way.

The Spirit Of Allahabad

The invitations, reported to be extended to their Highnesses,—the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Alwar,—betoken a most refreshing innovation in the spirit actuating the leaders at Allahabad. To be really an All-Party Conference, intent on achieving complete National Unity and Solidarity, the presence of these Indian Princes would be a welcome addition to the deliberations of the Conference. True, if these Princes accept the invitation, they would do so,—formally at least,—in their personal capacity only. Neither their order, nor even their States, could be pledged by the mere fact of their presence. But the world cannot forget the fact that His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal was, only last year, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and is even to-day a leading member of the Standing Committee of that body; while the Maharaja of Alwar was his most formidable competitor for the same post of honour and importance.

EARNEST OF ALL-ROUND FAIRNESS.

Alwar, besides, has the Hindu-Muslim difficulty in a most acute form for the moment, so that the Maharaja would be better able to appreciate the handicap our communal differences have hitherto placed upon the progress of the country. And every one must remember the part His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal took last year in composing the communal differences between the several wings of the Muslim leaders. With these antecedents, the two Ruling Princes cannot but make, if present at Allahabad, a most welcome addition to the gathering in that city. Their presence ought to be an earnest, not only of the dignified [illegible] of the Conference deliberations, but of substantial justice and fairness all-round. We trust their Highnesses will find it perfectly convenient to lend the weight of their name and the benefit of their presence to make the Conference a memorable success, and an everlasting benefit.

DISGRUNTLED TRINITY.

That Allahabad is likely to prove a most happy landmark and a decisive turning point in the political history of India must be evident even from the very efforts its critics are making to explain away its achievement. The disgruntled Muslim Trinity of Yakub, Ghuznavi and Daudi, realise the futility of going to Allahabad in person, so long as they desire to keep up the communalist spirit in the land. They have neither argument, nor influence with the mass of the Muslims, to make their suicidal point of view prevail. And, so they take refuge in an abuse of their compatriots and co-religionists, who, without forgetting the claims of their community, have realised the need of their country. We shall not give further importance to the mischievous activity of this inspired Trinity by seeking to refute their arguments (?) in detail. Suffice it to say that they themselves do not feel convinced of the truth of their position so far as to test it by personal attendance at Allahabad. The country can, therefore, easily judge for itself how much weight to attach to their fulminations.

PACT CAPABLE OF REVISION.

As for the reported amendments and alterations,—if all proposed changes are of the nature made in the demand for a Responsible National Government, we have no hesitation in declaring that the country would endorse such changes wholeheartedly and unreservedly. We are not such bigoted believers in the achievement of Allahabad, that we would not seek to improve it, wherever the joint counsel of the leaders of all communities makes it clear that there is room for improvement. And so we are unable entirely to re-echo the spirit of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's telegram raising the slogan of "no amendment." Such a slogan might, perhaps, suit in the mouth of those who having secured an unfair advantage by sleight of words over their co-workers, and want to preserve it intact and untouched. It does not become a veteran and an unimpeachable Nationalist like Mr. Rajagopalachari, especially when he himself has removed his hand from the plough.

ILL-ADVISED SLOGAN.

We would not quarrel with him because he considers the work at Guruvayur to be more urgent in the cause of the Nation,—though we cannot but voice our misgivings at this most untimely deflection of public energy and attention from the most vital national issues to a relatively minor matter, which could be easily solved when once self-government for India is an accomplished fact. None alive to the duties of a soldier can criticise Mr. Rajagopalachariar for remaining at Guruvayur even though Allahabad needs his persistence and acumen far more urgently. He knows how to be "suaviter in modo,' though 'fortiter in re;' and that makes him all the more indispensable from Allahabad. But still, if he must obey orders, like a good soldier, that he is, and choose the Galician front, while Verdun still cries for more decisive action. Let him, at least, not complicate the task of those who are striving for victory at Allahabad by raising such untimely and ill-advised slogans like "no amendment of Allahabad Agreement."

TOWARDS COMPLETE UNITY

Glorious Opportunity To Secure Lasting Communal Settlement

(By Nationalist)

The second Unity Conference, now in session at Allahabad is expected to complete the work which the first Conference began so well, but a few weeks ago. The cordial reception given by the country to what has come to be known as the Allahabad Pact warrants the hope that the present conference will fully achieve what is expected of it. One is not, however, unaware of the difficulties that are still in the way of the Conference.

PRO-AWARD CLIQUE.

There is for instance the pro-Award group, which will have little status if the Award is scrapped—as indeed it must be if the Allahabad Conferences is fully successful—and which is making desperate efforts to vilify the Conference.

Some persons of this clique have gone so far in this unworthy attempt, as if they would wreck every attempt to substitute a people's Pact in place of the Award, that they are now seen through by their own co-religionists.

The reactionary Muslims attempted even to prevent the Muslim Conference at Lucknow. But, as was to be expected, they failed miserably as it was attended by about 200 delegates from all parts of the country representing about 20 different institutions.

SUCCESS AT LUCKNOW.

What is more, the Conference has come to unanimous decisions with regard to the final settlement to be affected at Allahabad. The Lucknow decisions have been acceptable to such sturdy Nationalists as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahmood and Mr. Asaf Ali Such warm acceptance should be an eye-opener to the Muslim rank and file, many of whom are through lack of literacy, unable to be fully conversant with the steady effort of their broad-minded leaders to secure inter-communal political harmony. The Lucknow decisions are in full conformity with the general principles accepted at the last Conference at Allahabad.

The amendments suggested refer only to details and are not likely to provoke hostility in any quarter. This welcome assurance was given at Lucknow but it will of course have to be accepted with certain reservations. For often enough in the task of effecting a delicately balanced settlement even details might cause much trouble. It is notorious how the most trivial details appear large when viewed from the communalist's angle of vision and how fierce discussions have raged round the question of a single seat in a legislature and have wrecked negotiations that had come very near success.

DOCTRINE OF DISTRUST.

We can, for instance quite imagine, some communalists, who regard every little concession to a different community as a calamity to themselves if not to the country, saying: "We have already gone too far in making all sorts of concessions. This one on the top of all those is the last straw that cannot but break the back of our patience."

AVOID QUIBBLING OVER DETAILS.

That is not all. If for the sake of a settlement one community concedes a fresh point to another community, it is often enough to encourage other communities to demand similar concessions, each apparently trivial, but which cumulatively are enough to create chaos where a settlement is sought. It is for this reason alone, and not because one is enamoured of the Allahabad Pact as a perfect thing in itself, that nationalists should plead that the fewer the amendments to the Pact the better and that in any case if an amendment is not acceptable to all the parties concerned, it should be withdrawn. In other words every attempt may well be made to improve or amplify the Pact where necessary but when that is not possible it should be left as it is.

SETTLEMENT MUST BE REACHED.

That the Pact is not perfect goes without saying. Its flaws lie on the surface. But if it is rejected because it is defective, what is the alternative? It is not practical politics to say that we must go without a settlement till all the parties concerned are enlightened enough to effect an ideal settlement. The only consequence of such an attitude would be to give one more excuse to the British Government to delay essential reforms and an occasion to impose upon the country another Award far worse than any settlement that is possible among the people themselves.

ITS CHIEF MERIT.

The undeniable merit of the Allahabad Pact is that with all its defects it is acceptable to a larger number of parties concerned than any other in the field. The duty of the All-Parties Conference lies in shaping its deliberations in such a manner that in its amplified form the Pact will receive wider support still from the country.

Notes of the Day

Exit M. Herriot.

M. Herriot, the French Premier and his colleagues have resigned as a consequence of the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the proposal to follow the British example and pay to America the December instalment of the War Debts. M. Herriot passionately pleaded for the acceptance of this proposal which emanated from him and for which he was during the last few days canvassing support from the Socialist group on whom his Government have depended or retaining them in power. During the all-night debate on Wednesday it became evident that the Socialists were solidly against making the December payment. M. Herriot lamented that for the sake of 418 million francs, the Chamber was about to break the Anglo-French brotherhood. But the parties of the Left believe that there should be no such brotherhood when it is a question of shelling out French money. There is plenty of room for the operation of the brotherhood doctrine at Geneva.

Distrust.

It was extremely inadvisable for Sir W. Ross Barker in his address to the East India Association, London, to express his conviction that unless the position of the Public Services Commission in India was drastically altered it would be powerless to protect the European members of the service in future. Many British diehards entertain such a conviction but a person with Sir W. Ross Barker's experience should be the first to despel distrust of Indian control of the administrative services instead of spreading it. His grievance is that at present the advice of the Commission is "frequently disregarded". This happens to many advisory bodies. It will be fatal to all real self-Government in India to allow a body of experts, however eminent, to act as a Board of Dictators or to have a separate body constituted on racial grounds to safeguard the interests of non-Indian public servants.

Doing Their Bit.

The anti-untouchability ferment is perhaps more active among students than in any other section of Hindu society. Over two thousand students, teachers and professors of the Benares University have appealed to the Zamorin to open the Guruvayur temple to the Harijans. Similar appeals are being signed by tens of thousands of students all over the country. Surely the students are not going to stop there. Many Bombay students are known to have undertaken to conduct night schools for the Harijans and otherwise help in educating them. It is said that the Meerut College students have decided to celebrate the Harijan Day by, among other ways, doing scavenging work on the day. If every class in every school and college could collect month by month enough funds to provide free education to at least one Harijan boy or girl, students will have done an exemplary service in the cause of removing untouchability.

Government's Responsibility.

The latest report of the medical Board appointed to examine Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is disquieting, though from the fact that he is still under detention, and that there is no move to release him, it may be inferred that his life is not in imminent danger. But the Board's report shows how grave his malady is. The Board is understood to have declared that he is suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, that the intestines also have been affected, and that an operation in the region of the appendix may be necessary. His stay at Dhowali has done him no good. Far from it he has got worse since he arrived there as he has lost 3 more pounds since then and his temperature has been higher. The Board has recommended that he should be sent to a suitable sanatorium in some European country, preferably Switzerland, but it remains to be seen whether Government still realise their responsibility in the matter.

PUBLIC SECURITY BILL

Amendments Lost In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Resuming the discussion on the Public Security Bill, the Bengal Council to-day deposed about a dozen clauses of the Bill. The non-official motion for deletion of a clause empowering the District Magistrate to control post and Telegraphs was lost without division. Another non-official amendment demanding the deletion of explanation of public meetings was lost by 59 votes to 29. The explanation in question stated "public meeting is any meeting which is opened to the public or any class or portion of public, and a meeting may be public notwithstanding it is held in a private place and notwithstanding the admission there to is restricted by ticket or otherwise."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

During the question time the Education Minister informed the House that the Government had decided to grant permission to the Calcutta Corporation to make an experiment in the introduction of free and compulsory primary education. This would be the first experiment in a Province towards the introduction of free compulsory primary education.—A. P.

"WE ARE STILL ONLY AT BEGINNING OF CRISIS"

M. Malvy On New French Cabinet

PARIS, Dec. 14.

Notwithstanding the President having a busy day consulting the political personalities, the likely successor to M. Herriot has not yet appeared. "We are still only at the beginning of the crisis," declared M. Malvy, President, Finance Commission, after conferring with the President. M. Malvy added that M. Herriot had lost none of his authority. This remark is interpretted as a foreshadowing effort to secure M. Herriot's co-operation in the new cabinet.—Reuter.

Burma Council President

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

RANGOON, Dec. 14.

In the Burma Council to-day, Mr. Saw Pe Tha, the Deputy President presiding, read out his Excellency the Governor's message concurring with the motion for the removal of Mr. Ghit Hlaing, the President, from the office, carried by the House yesterday and informed the House that Friday fixed for the election of the new President.

Later in the day, sixteen motions on the issue of separation and conditional Federation were tabled by three Separationist and 13 Anti-Separationist members. These will be discussed on Friday. —A.P.

INSPECTOR GREEN MURDER CASE

Further Hearing

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

When the hearing of the Inspector Green murder case was resumed to-day before the City Magistrate, two police constables deposed to having overpowered and arrested the accused, Sergeant Houston. One of them struck with his hockey stick on the head of the accused who tried to escape.

Makan Babhai, a weaver, working in a weaving shed, said that while he was going towards the city police lines accused caught him by hand and struck a blow on his head with his pistol. In consequence of the witness remained in hospital for four days.

Valimahomed, another witness, said that the accused fired three shots at him while he was standing near the police lines with his horse. The horse got frightened and ran away while he himself was unhurt. Head constable, Ramsay, said that the accused fired shots at him as he was going to telephone the District Superintendent of Police at the bidding of Sergeant Borrett. One of the shots struck a window pane which was broken to pieces; one of the pieces hit the witness on the head.

The case was adjourned till December 17.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT THREAT

Sequel To M. S. M. General Strike

MADRAS, December 14.

In connection with the Central Strike notice which has been given by the M. S. M. Railway Employees Union, it is understood that the Administration is circulating the staff, calling upon them, to state whether they have authorised the Union to give the Notice. It is expected that if the answer is in the affirmative, the men will be given notice of lockout and relieved of their duties on December 24. On the other hand, the Union has informed the workers that the notice given by them is perfectly legal.

GOVERNMENT VETO.

It is understood that the Madras Government has decided to veto the grant by the City Corporation of Rs. 5,000 at its meeting last week to the Railway Union for the supply of rice to such of the strikers as have their residence in the city.

The Sembiam Union Board has voted Rs. 1,500 for the relief of strikers.—A.P.

RAJAHMUNDRY HUNGER-STRIKERS

To Be Given Hospital Diet

MADRAS, December 14.

In connection with the hunger strike of three Lahore prisoners in Rajamundry Jail, the Government have instructed the Jail Superintendent to treat them in the jail hospital, where they will be given such articles of food and medicine as are prescribed by the Medical Officer. It is understood that when they are fit to travel they will be transferred from this Presidency.—A.P.

Madras Arrests

MADRAS, December 14.

Five volunteers arrested yesterday at Perambur while pasting Congress Posters have been remanded to custody till December 22nd.—A.P.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Washington.—Congressmen express a deep resentment at the French Chamber's decision not to pay, but the spokesmen of the Executive maintain a careful silence.—Reuter.

OTTAWA TARIFF BILL IN ASSEMBLY

Amendments Rejected Or Withdrawn

SMOOTH PASSAGE FOR TERRORISTS' BILL

NEW DELHI, Decr. 14.

The House resumed discussion on the second reading of the Bill to supplement the Bengal Suppression of terrorist outrages Act. Mr. S. C. Sen, moving the deletion of clause five, said that the preamble to the Bill indicated that it was to supplement the Bengal Act while clause five amended that Act and even repealed certain portions of it.

The Law Member, on behalf of the Government, stated that under the ordinary law the right of admitting an appeal was given to different courts. Under the Bill they were changing that procedure, with a view to ensureing speedy trials and avoiding dilatory tactics by accused.

Sir Abdur Rahim was unable to understand how the revisional powers of the High Courts could be maintained if the clause in the present form was adopted even with the amendments tabled by the Government. The revisional powers were given to the High Courts in the interest of keeping a certain check on the judiciary and no good purpose would be served that power was now taken away. The Government were giving powers to magistrates of at least four years standing to pass sentences of any length and it was only fair that if the accused in the interest of fair trial had the right to approach the High Courts.

Under the ordinary law the accused had two chances, one of appealing before the Sessions Judge and the other of approaching the High Courts for revision and in saying that they would allow appeals in all cases, they were not conferring any special benefit on accused. He said that the people had great confidence in the High Courts.

The Law Member:—So have we.

Sir Abdur Rahim:—Then why deprive the High Courts of their revisional powers? The High Courts would be asked to judge if there was any irregularity in the trial and so there would be no case of delay.

The Law Member: No revisional powers under Section 107 of Government of India Act have been taken away by the clause.

Sir Abdur Rahim: Then why do you say in the clause "All Courts"? Only say courts other than the High Courts?

The Law Member: I am going to have an amendment to remove the misapprehensions.

Sir Abdur Rahim: Even that would not remedy matters. The Government are taking away the ordinary powers of revision under the Bill.

The Law Member: Appeal has been allowed in every case under the Bill.

BADLY DRAFTED.

Sir Abdur Rahim: All I can say is that the clause is very badly drafted. Government should state precisely what powers they intended to take away and what they wish to leave to the courts. The Government should not use the term courts in General but should specify them. If the clause was modified the speaker did not think that there would be any objection to it. As regards transfers, it was wrong to take away the right on the plea of speedy trials. Cases might be found where magistrates showed a biased attitude from the very start. The Government were taking away the powers of superintendence which so far acted as a safety valve against this contingency. They must give the accused a fair trial, which would be curtailed under the clause. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said that the clause took away the right of appeal to the High Courts from persons sentenced to two years' or under, and also all powers from the non-chartered High Courts and Judicial Commissioners Courts.

The Law Member: But we are dealing with the Calcutta High Courts and not with others for the present.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Yes you might do likewise with the the other High Court to-morrow. It is against all canons of justice that Government should lay down that certain accused be tried by such and such magistrate without any chance being given to the accused to have his case transferred. He reminded the House that the right for transferring cases had been much curtailed recently by the Legislature.

Mr. Krishnamachariar asserted that Section 107 of the Government of India Act by itself would not leave any revisional powers for the High Courts and if the Government took away the powers under Section 439, they would leave no revisional powers to the High Courts which were to set right the mistakes of Law and procedure.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that the opposition laid great stress on the amendment. Their objection was that the clause would restrict the right which would otherwise be enjoyed by interness under the regulations. If the Government referred the Bill to the Calcutta High Court, the opinion they would receive from there, would not be very welcome to them.

PLEA FOR FAIR TRIAL.

Mr. S. C. Mitra wanted the Government to define the powers which they intended to take away under the Bill while Pandit Sen pleaded for a fair trial even for terrorists.

Mr. Jog claimed that people had not yet lost faith in the High Courts and clause five was a sort of no confidence motion by Government in the Indian High Courts.

Mr. Haig said that the Government definitely wanted to take away the powers given to the High Courts by the Criminal Procedure Code and the Legislature. The Government held that the result of the clause would be to put a stop to dilatory motions and curtail the multiplicity of proceedings. The Bill dealt with a particular type of offences and the right of appeal to the High Courts had not been taken away.

The Amendment was defeated by 28 votes to 55 and the amendment of the Law Member "that provided always that nothing herein contained shall affect the powers of the High Courts under Section 107 of the Government of India Act was accepted by the House. So also the amendment of Sir Yakub which omitted words "by whatsoever authority made or done."

The House thereafter passed the second reading of the Bill and rose for lunch.

CAPT. LALCHAND EXPLAINS.

After lunch, Captain Lalchand, gave a personal explanation regarding Pandit Sen's remarks on Monday about the interjection which he (Lalchand) had made in the course of Mr. S. C. Mitra's speech on the Ordinance Bill. Captain Lalchand quoted from the press reports of Pandit Sen's speech in which he (Sen) and connected his interjection with allegations of violating the modesty of women and then read extracts from the official report of the Assembly proceedings of the day when Mr. S. C. Mitra had made the speech to show that his interjection was only in connection with the cases of wanton destruction of property and had nothing to do with any cases of violation of chastity. The captain pointed out that Pandit Sen's remarks in the circumstances, were misleading and unfounded and unwarranted.

The President quoted from the official report in corroboration of Captain Lalchand's explanation, and while agreeing with him that Pandit Sen's remarks were unwarranted and undounded, asked Pandit Sen to withdraw his remarks.

PUNDIT SEN WITHDRAWS REMARKS.

Pundit Sen withdrawing the remarks, amidst cheers, said that nobody was more pleased than he himself was to know that the remarks he had attributed to Mr. Lalchand referred only to the forefeiture of property.

Amarnath Dutt opposing the third reading of the Bill, said that if the whole of the world were in favour of passing the bill, he alone would stand against it. He observed that the lawlessness of Government officials was unbearable and the giving of assurances of protection to the officials before any act of terrorism would put an end to the law and order of the country.

Mr. S. C. Mitra pointed out that the causes of terrorism were poverty and unemployment, and the Government having failed to deal with it by drastic methods, should try their method which was a declaration that India would have Dominion Status at the end of the R. T. C. with or without federation.

Mr. Sitaramaraju asserted that the real object of the Government was to escape scrutiny of the High Courts in cases which they were not confident of proving. Lawlessness was no remedy against lawlessness, and the Government should see that innocents did not suffer. The subject nations would not have any respect for the law unless it was administered fairly and squarely.

LOOKING TO GOD FOR HELP.

Mr. Gunjal claimed that the bill would not check terrorism. The Government had a majority in the House to get even the worse law passed but they should not have taken advantage of it and should have moved with the spirit of the times. Pundit Sen said that he would look to God for help, as the Government would use the bill as an engine of oppression.

Mr. Haig replying to the debate said: "The Hon'ble member, who just sat down, says that this bill and the ordinance bill were measures by which the Government intended to fight the people. This measure, as I said in an earlier speech, is a small but essential link in the chain of action we are taking for suppression to terrorism" (applause.)

The motion for the final reading of the Bengal outrages supplementary bill has agreed to amidst cheers.

OTTAWA TARIFF BILL.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved consideration of the Ottawa Tariff Bill as amended by the Select Committee. He said that the fact that the Committee had produced a unanimous report constituted conclusive evidence of the extent to which the Government were prepared to meet the reasonable point of view of the other side.

Mr. Raju, a member of the Select Committee, said that they as members knew the principle underlying the oill to which he was opposed, could not be reopened in the Committee. They tried their best to mitigate any hardship, that legislation might cause, but they suffered from several handicaps. Firstly, the Assembly had favoured preference for the U.K.; secondly, Government had no information regarding industrial production in the country; thirdly, customs revenues could not be sacrificed; Fourthly, customs officials were to distinguish between articles of various origins and those having the Empire content.

He added: "indeed, I am convinced after going into this Committee that there should have been a full inquiry by the Tariff Board before the Assembly was asked to accept the agreement". Mr. Rajju hoped that the Government would proceed immediately to collect material about industrial production and place it before the Assembly Committee. He said that the Commerce Member had already given an assurance that any industry, which was found to be hit, would receive consideration.

The House agreed to take the bill as amended by the Select Committee into consideration and proceeded to discuss amendments to clauses and schedule.

GENUINE INDUSTRIES.

Bhai Permanand moved an amendment that in clause two of the Bill the word "Genuine" be inserted before the word "produce". He said that his amendment was not against the interest of British manufacturers nor against the principles of the Ottawa agreement, but was a safeguard for protecting genuine industries from unfair competition, employed by people in international trade. He quoted instances of countries like Japan, and Italy, where false labels were used.

Mr. S. C. Jog held that there was difference between commercial honesty and honesty.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty opposing amendment remarked that Bhai Permanand was working under a misapprehension regarding the scheme of Empire preference. The scheme was new to them but it had been in practice in countries like Canada for a long time. Regarding the apprehension of Bhai Permanand that preference to England might lead to abuse in case Britain bought chemicals from Germany and reshipped them into India as its own produce. Mr. Chetty maintained that clause two gave powers to the Governor-General to make rules to provide against such an evil.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai supporting the amendment said that there would be no harm if the word "Genuine" was inserted before produce before the Governor-General made rules for preventing such evils as it was merely a safeguard.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Jadhav agreed with Mr. Chetty and held that, since England had no free trade policy, it could not import things from Germany for re-shipping into India, as it would have to pay duty. Sir Joseph Bhore assured the House that the rules to be framed would be enough to safeguard against misapprehensions and would be neither unduly rigid nor lax.

The amendment was withdrawn and all clauses of the bill were adopted. During consideration of the schedule, Mr. Jadhav moved for raising of duty to 35 and 25 per cent. on essential oils which were manufactured in India.

The Commerce Member replying said that the Select Committee had carefully considered all those cases regarding which amendments had been tabled. Most of those commodities were used as raw material for things manufactured in India, and the Government did not feel justified in burdening the industry by additional taxation on raw materials. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Thampan pleaded on behalf of the Copra Industry which, he claimed, was the mainstay of people in the South, and on costs he wanted higher duty, while maintaining ratio preference granted under the Ottawa Agreement.

Mr. Uppi Sahib supported him.

Mr. Ranga Iyer pointed out that in Malabar more Copra was produced than was required by India.

The Commerce Member asserted that Mr. Ranga Iyer was wrong and Copra produced in Malabar was only sufficient for Indian needs. He could not understand why a 20 per cent. duty would not allow Malabar Copra to compete with the imported one.

The amendment was rejected.

CUTLERY.

Mr. Jadhav by another amendment raised the question of cutlery and said, if the financial condition of the country was to improve, industries like cutlery should be encouraged by suitable tariffs and the protection hitherto enjoyed by that industry should be continued.

Mr. Bose pointed out that neither Government nor the Ottawa Select Committee had received any representation from cutlery interests in India and the country manufactured only those items under that head which were not imported from abroad.

The amendment was rejected and the House rose till to-morrow.—A.P.

INDIA'S GOLD HOARDINGS COME TO BRITAIN'S RESCUE

How U. S. War Debt Payments Will Be Made

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

The day of reckoning for the British Government has drawn near and after protracted negotiations, the Government have decided to fund the U. S. A. War Debt liabilities in gold.

What effect will this payment in gold have on foreign exchanges and on general trade recovery which has so much been longed for by all nations of the world?

GOLD RESERVES STRENGTHENED.

Although the British Treasury is paying in gold, it may be remembered that they are not shipping it to New York immediately on the due date but are earmarking a portion of gold in the Bank of England for U. S. A. and will transfer same to New York at a later occasion. This will certainly least affect the dollar-sterling cross rate either now or in the near future. What would have precipitated a fall in sterling would have been the transfer of money from London to New York for the purchase of dollars for payment to U. S. A. But the gold reserves of the Bank of England have been substantially strengthened and are still being strengthened by large scale consignments of the metal from India and they will be of inestimable value to Britain in her hour of need and will consequently been drawn upon for the present payments.

But the effect of this gold going to U. S. A. even at a later date will surely seriously deplete the reserves of the Bank of England and the question of Britain's return to gold which she desires and will be in her interest as well as in America's will be relegated to limbo of oblivion for a long time to come.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT FROZEN.

America will ultimately realise that the hoarding of gold in her huge vaults which has impeded the turnover of commercial credit by freezing to her detriment and disadvantage in the long run.

Sterling is unlikely to give way at present, but should the British Government not make the full payment in gold but pay partly in dollars by purchasing them in open markets, a downward trend in sterling may not be unlikely.

STERLING GOES UP

Further Rise In Indian Securities

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The London Stock Exchange Market again ruled steady and the Indian Sterling Securities appreciated further.

3 1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan opened at £87 and after a further rise of 10s. reached 87-3/4. The improvement was well maintained.

In the Local Market 3 1/2 per cent. rupee paper advanced to Rs. 74|5|0 this evening. After a continuous rise of Rs. 3 for the past few days, the technical situation has weakened owing to accumulation of a fairly large, long interest. The local sentiment continues bullish and a further rise is confidently expected, but the market is subject to rapid relapses.

The Sterling Cross-rate ruled very firm to-day and fluctuated within a narrow range of 3.29 dollars.

INDIA'S CONSUMPTION OF KEROSENE OIL

Question In Assembly About Burma Shell

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

In the Assembly, to-day, replying to Mr. Mitra, Sir George Schuster stated that the Government was aware that the Burma Shell Oil storage and Distributing Company of India took over the marketing and the organisations in India of the Burma Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited, which had previously been the marketting organisation of the Royal Dutch Shell group, but they had no information on the question whether the Burmah Shell Company was drawing all its supplies of kerosene oil from Burma.

The Finance Member said that it was only natural that India's consumption of kerosene should be largely met from the supplies produced in India which therefore had only paid the excise duty. He did not see how that could be described as a loss, nor how the agency through which kerosene was sold, affected the position. Differences between the rate of the excise duty and that of the customs duty on kerosine was 11 1/4 pies and not an anna.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST TERMINAL TAX

Akola Municipality's Proposal Condemned

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The persistence with which the Municipal Committee of Akola has been pursuing the campaign of new taxation is indeed pathetic. It has by a small majority reiterated its resolution to impose the Terminal Tax in complete disregard of the weighty protests that have been launched by the Merchants' Association. Apart from the inherent unfairness of a system of indirect taxation which affords considerable scope of middleman for exploiting the hapless consumer who must, of necessity, purchase the necessaries of life, indirect taxes of which the Terminal Tax is an outstanding example, are definitely out of favour in all the civilised countries of the world. Even an official-ridden body as the Indian Taxation Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India to conduct an authoritative survey of the tapped and untapped sources of taxation in this country, discontenced in unambiguous terms, the system of indirect taxation, whose incidence ultimately falls on the populace, out of all proportion to the rate of the actual impost.

Besides these weighty reasons which have the support of eminent economists like Prof: Sir Goyeji and other servants of international fame, the present financial stringency through which the whole Province is passing should have precluded the Municipality from launching upon this scheme. At this crisis it is almost suicidal to take a step which is likely to direct or disturb or even in the remotest possible manner damage the business and commerce of the town whose prosperity has been steadily on the wane, of late, as compared to other towns of the same population. There can be no greater fallacy than the one often propounded with a synical disregard for facts that the question of the imposition of Terminal Tax is the sole concern of the commercial classes. The live reality is that it is the masses who suffer the most when prices of commodities go up under the pretext of the new imposts, from which business interests attempt to derive the maximum of advantage.—Yours etc.,

"JUSTICE."

M. & S. M. RAILWAY STRIKE

Agent's "Miscalculations"

ASSEMBLY INTERPELLATIONS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Assembly met to-day to continue the debate on the Bengal Outrages Supplementary Bill and after that to take up the consideration of the Ottawa Tariff Bill. Other legislative programme will be held up till the budget session which may be summoned either by the fourth week of January or the first week of February.

To-day though normal questions took only five minutes, twenty minutes were devoted to a continuous volley of supplementary questions over the M. & S. M. Railway Strike. Mr. G. Morgan asked the Government to indicate the attitude regarding the question of grant of pay to the strikers during the period they were on strike.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that Government was definitely [illegible] the grant of pay to strikers during the period they were on strike. Mr. Ranga Aiyar put about 50 supplementary questions one after another, the purport of which was that the strike was caused by panic caused among the employees by the fact that the Agent continued to inflate his figures, and that the fault lay with the Agent and the strikers should therefore be paid their salary for the period either fully or at least partly.

Sir Joseph Bhore admitted that agent had originally miscalculated but that the moment he discovered his mistake, he had informed the Union. There was no deliberate inflation of the figures, and he refused to entertain the plea for any payment to strikers.

Mr. Kabiruddin asked whether any application had been received from the Union for an arbitration board. Sir Joseph asked for notice of question.

Mr. Ranga Aiyar asked whether it was not a fact that the railway administration refused to join the demand for an enquiry. Sir Joseph asked for notice of the question.

Mr. Thampan: Is the strike ended

Sir Joseph Bhore: No. It is going on, but is at present confined to the workshops.

Mr. Ranga Aiyar: Has the Government's attention been drawn to the fact that Sir Sivaswamy, Mr. Srinivasa Shastri and others had issued statements relating to the strike?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Yes. I have seen them.

Mr. Ranga Aiyar: Will the Government take into consideration the conflicting statements by the Agent and deal with the strikers generously?

Sir Joseph: It is not a matter for the Government at this stage. It is a matter for the railway administration.

Mr. Ranga Aiyer: Will the Government advise the administration on these lines?

Sir Joseph Bhore: The matter is receiving very careful attention from day to day of the Government of India.—

LANSBURY'S PLANS

Mr. Lansbury, leader of the Opposition, speaking at Claycross, Derbyshire, in mail week, declared that in future the Labour Party would have no use, for continuity of policy.

At the first opportunity, he said, the Labour Party would dispense with the National Government economy measures and would cancel the Ottawa agreement. The Unemployment Bill at present passing through the House would also be wiped off the Statute-book.

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W. I. C. PETROL FOR AEROPLANES

Large consignments of W.I.C. are going out of Bombay in all directions by rail and by motor buses. a "Chronicle" representative was informed. There was a wonderful reception to W.I.C Petrol in Poona. 1800 gallons sold in 18 minutes. From yesterday, the W.I.C. have raised ttheir petrol price by one anna in Bombay and Suburbs thereby fixing it at Rs. 1-1-0 per gallon.

Interviewed by our representatives, the Management of the W.I C. declared that due to extra super quality of their petrol, there was an extraordinarily heavy demand which they had fully anticipated In all other countries of the world. two to three different qualities of petrol are sold and even in England, petrol is sold at d.14/-. d.16/- and d.18/- per gollon. Only in India till the importatio of W.I.C. petrol. only one ordin quality was sold and the W.I the first time imported a di quality of peto. In Afri two qualities of petrol are so ferior and superior and i same way, the W.I.C. are marke ing into India a super quality petrol. In reply to a question of our representative. the W.I.C. management declared that they had the desire to import only first class quality petrol and sell it to the Indian public at a moderate price.

The W.I.C. petrol is so refined that it proved very suitable for aeroplanes and on Saturday last. Khan Bahadur Bhiwandiwalla flew from Poona to Bombay in his Royal plane on W.I.C. petrol.

SOLD OUT IN A FEW MINUTES.

On Wednesday last. 1200 gallons of petrol arrived in Poona and within half an hour of its arrival. the news spread in the city like ghtening and hundreds of buses d touring cars thronged the Mai- n to take W.I.C. petrol near eir depot and in ten minutes, the whole consignment of 1200 gallons sold out. While hundreds of motorists were going back disappointed at not receiving petrol, two buses loaded with 600 gallons of petrol arrived at the W.I.C. Depot amidst loud cheers of the gathering.

Within a few minutes. this petrol too was sold out to a drop and the motoristt returned to their homes after thanking the W.I.C for bringing their petrol in Poona. So far the rate of Burmah-Shell petrol in Poona was Rs. 1-3-0 per gallon and from to-day it has been reduced to Rs. 1-2-6 per gallon and the Poona public, Europeans as well as Indians feel, no doubt. very grateful to the W.I.C. management for bringing down rate from Rs. 1-3-0 per gallon to Rs. 1-2-6 per gallon. When car representative pressed for further information from the W.I.C. the management was reluctant to give further information, due to the great pressure of work. but promised to give another interview at convenient time.

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This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country. but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe. America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of hi. our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to g against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

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HYDERABAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

Huge Expenditure Involved

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Dec. 13.

Evidence of the steady progress made in improving housing and roads in the city by dismantling old structures, opening up new localities for building purposes. particularly in the slum areas, laying out new roads and erecting buildings equipped on modern lines, is furnished by the annual report of the City Improvement's Board for the year ending October 1931, which is just published.

It records that as against Rs. 27.71 lakhs available for work on the various schemes, which were taken in hand during the year under review, Rs. 26.57 lakhs were spent, of which Rs. 10.19 lakhs were on account of Works and Compensation, Rs. 6.65 lakhs on housing schemes and communications and Rs. 7.50 lakhs on laying out bus roads.

Five slum areas, for whose riddance an aggregate of Rs. 21.70 lakhs have been allocated. were further dealt with during the year, while several other improvement schemes were also taken in hand and completed, including the erection of a building for the Child Welfare Centre and another for the Co-operative Credit Society.—A. P.

Mr. Krishnamurthi's Lectures At Adyar

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Mr. J. Krishnamurthi who has recently arrived at Madras, via Bombay after the conclusion of his lecture tour in U. S. A and Canada is staying at Adyar at the Theosophical Headquarters and will hold a series of meeting from December 28 till January 4 (inclusive). He will leave Madras for Bombay on January 7 for a tour in the North of India.

Mr. Krishnamurti will speak each morning at 8 o'clock and all his talks will be open to the public without charge. Those, however, who desire to reside at Adyar during the camp will be required to pay a registration fee of Rs. 2/ for the period. Food and accommodation will be provided on additional payment at rates particulars of which and other matters relating to the Star Camp may be obtained from Mrs. Malati Patwardhan, Star Camp, Adyar, Madras.—A. P.

Sugar-Laden Steamship Arrives At Cambay Port

(From A Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, Dec. 14.

Steamship "Jolly Chanries", owned by the Cambay State arrived here yesterday with sugar cargo from Colombo, and anchored in the Cambay channel at the new anchorage, which is found to be a safe point having sufficient waters all the time for steamers to remain afloat.

It may be mentioned that last time both the steamers of the State anchored off Tankaria, but that point was found unsafe by the Captain.

NASIK JAIL TRIAL

Evidence Of Doctors

NASIK, Dec. 14.

In the Nasik Jail trial Dr. Dandekar, a medical practitioner, was examined. He stated that he was a political prisoner along with the others and was asked to put his hands on his feet, and put into solitary confinement for refusing to do so along with Amritlal. They were also asked to do some "chakki" work. A medical examintion was held with a view to find out their physical fitness to receive corporal punishment, and he agreed to carry out the order of touching his feet with his hands as the chakki work was distasteful to him. He further stated that Amritlal apparently did not agree to obey the order. and the next day he heard cries from Amritlal's cell and what seemed to be sounds of beating, and later saw Amritlal being carried by a convict to the water-tap. Amritlal was unconscious. Later in the evening he saw Amritlal in a cell, and he was still unconscious.

TEMPERATURE DUE TO MALARIA.

Dr. De Silva, assistant civil surgeon, Nasik, was another witness. He stated that he was called in to examine Amritlal, all the injuries on his body could not be self-inflicted, but the temperature he had the next day was due to malaria and not due to the injuries.

Mr. Brown, the counsel for Roach and Jackson, held that no case had been made out as unconsciousness was liable to be caused by even very slight injury on the debilitated condition of the prisoner.

The Magistrate will frame his charge against the accused tomorrow.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

To Be Held At Adyar On December 24

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The Theosophical Society at Adyar, Madras will held its 57th annual convention from December 24 to 27. About 1000 delegates are expected. There will be four convention lectures on the topic "A world in distress, the Remedies as seen by the Theosophist". The speakers will be Rt. Rev. C. V. Leadbeater, C. Pinarajadasa, Dr. C. S. Arundale, L. W Rogers and A Ranganatha Mudaliar. The lectures will be at 8 a.m. on the 27th at 5 p.m. Sir Sanwaran Nair will deliver a lecture on the Bhagavad Gita. the T. S. Islamic Association of India will hold its annual meeting at 5 p.m. on the 24th.

There will be many other meetings, particulars of which will be announced later. The Theosophical convention will be followed by the Star Camp at which Mr. J. Krishnamurti will deliver addresses.—A. P.

Solicitors' Clerks' Association

The first social gathering of the clerks working in the solicitors' offices was held on the 10th instant under the auspices of the Solicitors' Clerks' Association, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when about 500 clerks of all grades working in the solicitors' line had assembled. Mr. Payne, senior partner of Messrs. Payne and Co., and the President of the Bombay Law Society, occupied the Chair.

Mr. Jugmohandas G. Merchant, Jt. Secretary read out the report mentioning the aims and objects and the various activities of the Association since its organisation in the year 1930.

Mr. Malubhai M. Shah, President of the Association, eulogised the good services rendered by the Association and pointed out the benefits that were derived and were likely to be attained by the Association with the help of the Bombay Law Society if all the clerks workng in the various solicitors' offices joined the Association. Particular mention was made of the Mutual Benefit Fund, started by the Association, to give succour the heirs and dependents of any member of the Association in case of his death. Particular mention was also made of the Provident Fund Scheme proposed to be established in all solicitors' firms, and pointed out the benefits thereof. An appeal was made to the Law Society and all solicitors' firms in Bombay to start Provident Fund Scheme in their respective officers, following the lead given by Messrs: Little and Co. and Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., and also following the lead given by all solicitors in England where the Pension Fund Scheme was started with the support of all the solicitors, and the trustees thereof was the Law Society in London

PAYNE DEPRICATES LACK OF ENTHUSIASM.

Mr. Payne, agreed with the aims and objects and while sympathising with the cause, particularly with the Provident Fund Scheme, he pointed out the various difficulties that came in the way of the working out of the scheme, and the lack to enthusiasm on the part of the clerks themselves exhibited in some cases, which was rather inimical to their own interest. He promised to do his best in this direction by using all his influence and efforts. Inspite of the great trade depression all over. While sympathising fully with the Mutual Benefit Fund Scheme, he pointed out that some insurance system should be introduced so that benefit be paid to the representatives of the members immediately and in the meanwhile he exhorted all the clerks to join the Mutual Benefit Fund and make that Fund substantial so that the poor clerks may be immensely benefitted.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended on 10th instant, the total mortality 423 was 37 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.9 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 50th week of 1931 when the mortality was 468 and death rate 20.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 when the average mortality was 478 and death rate 19.5.

Out of the total deaths, 123 were among infants under one year of age. During the week Smallpox caused 43 attacks and 18 deaths, Cholera and Plague were absent.

Trial Of Strength Between Sanatanists And Reformers

"C" WARD BYE-ELECTION

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the Harijan candidate for "C" Ward Bye-election in the city. Mr Deorukhkar has a long record of public service to his credit and expects to get solid support from the enlightened voters of the ward.

There are four rivals one of

them being a Sanatanist. The election will be a trial of strength between the orthodox Sanatanists and the enlightened Hindus who want to wipe out the blot of untouchability. The election of Mr. Deroukhkar will be a vindication of the new spirit animating the Hindu society.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Securities Firm

CALCUTTA, Decr. 14.

Jutes ruled dull although the undertone remained steady with moderate amount of business passing. In coals few isolated deals were reported. Miscellaneous shewed no change, but only sugars were active. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—3 1|2 per cent. Paper 74|1; 4 per cent. Loan 1231-36 98|6; 4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 84|10; 4 1|2 per cent. Loan 1955|60 95|3; 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 101|13, small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 106|12 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1940|43 102; 5 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1944 100|4; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933|36 100|10 small lot; 5-3|4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1937 103 small lot.

BANKS:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1196 small odd lot.

RAILWAYS:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy. 87 small lots.

COTTONS:—Kesoram 3|7.

COALS:—New Manbhoom 10|12; Raneegunge 26|14 small lot ex div.

JUTE SHARES:—Champadany 116|8 small lot; Clive 21|10 small lot; Dalhousie pref. 123|8; Howrah 37|12; Hukumchand 14|14; Kamarhatty 368; Kanknarrah 351 small lot; Lansdowne 121; National 17|8; Orient 175 small lot; Reliance pref. 126.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burn & Co. ordy. 141|8; Burn & Co. 7 per cent. pref. 99; Bengal Flour 143; Indo-Burma Petroleum pref. 96|8; 4 per cent 1912|42 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 91.

SUGAR SHARES:—Bharat Sugar 11|2; Cawnpore 31|12; Cawnpore pref 129; Carew & Co. 14|14; New Savan 15|2; Furtabpore Co. ordy. 12|14 small lots; Samastipore 14|14.—A. P.

SPAIN'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

MADRID, (By Mail).

Several Republican groups have held commemorative ceremonies this week in honour of the memory of General Rafael del Riego. after whom the national anthem of the new regime, the "Himno de Riego." is called.

General Riego, who led a revolution against Fernando VII in 1820 was executed on November 7, 1823, after being dragged through the streets of Madrid behind a donkey.

STANDARD CROSS WORD COMPETITION

LAKHIMPUR-KHERI (OUDH)

1st prize Rs. 500 to no error, 2nd prize Rs. 250 to one error, Rs. 100 for correct solutions posted before 4-1-33, 5 prizes of Rs. 10 each for posting correct solution before 28th December 1932. Rs. 50 for the largest number of entries (above 75), Rs. 25 for the next largest (above 35).

Entry fee annas eight only per entry (not less than two entries are admitted.) Ref:—Chambers Dict. 1930 Ed. (Page 1 to 1150)

1. — AX	a ... hammer	5. — OB	A superior sort of person.
2. — OY	Knave	6. — EE	tiny
3. — A —	The mouth	7. — OO	over
4. H — P	the fruit of dogrose	8. DO - -	To be foolish

Last Posting Date 11-1-1933

"Letter filling" should be written on the envelope while sending entries. Stamps and cheques are not accepted.

For details apply to THE MANAGER.

"ELECTRIC FAN THIEVES" AT WORK

Police Expect To Make A Big Haul

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The ingenious ways of a gang of clever house-breakers came to light, when the Lamington Road police arrested on Tuesday two leaders of a gang of "electric-fan-thieves" and an educated person, who is supposed to be the intermediary between the house-breakers and some well-known electric firms in the city.

The "modus operandi" of this fraternity, it appears, is to dress up well and go to flats which are vacant on the pretext of renting the flat for themselves. The "Bhayya" would take them round the vacant flat and the "gentlemen" would view the flat, taking special care to the number of ceiling fans in the flat and the sort of lock used for the outer door.

A day or two later, the same "gentlemen" would visit the flat during broad daylight, and force open the door with the duplicate key. They would set to work and remove as many fans as they could.

Several cases were reported to the police from all parts of the city, and the "gentlemen" were lucky enough to evade the law.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

On the afternoon of December 10, two "gentlemen" got into a flat in the second floor of the Raval building at Lamington Road. After 15 minutes' work, one of them went out with three electric fans (ceiling) While the fourth was being removed from the ceiling by Narayan Gopal, (a man with 13 previous convictions). The Bhayya of the building entered the flat and caught him redhanded and marched him off to the Lamington Road police station.

ARRESTS.

The police also arrested another man alleged to be the receiver of the stolen fans. This person is on very good terms with some of the well-known firms of Electricians in the city to whom he used to dispose off the fans. Twenty fans were recovered by the police yesterday and to-day. As the electrical firms to whom the stolen fans were given have sold it away the police expect within the next few days to recover more.

MRS. GANDHI AND SMT. URMILA DEVI HONOURED

Calicut Municipality Presents Joint Address

SERVICES TO HARIJANS APPRECIATED

CALICUT, Dec. 11.

The Calicut Municipality presented a joint address of welcome to Mrs. Gandhi and Srimati Urmila Devi, this morning, at the Town Hall.

Mrs. Gandhi in her reply appealed to the members of the Council to do all in their power towards the uplift of Harijans which she declared was the burning question of the day.

Srimati Urmila Devi wanted the Council to pay greater attention to the sanitation and the housing of poor and suppressed people. She was particularly glad to find that the Chairman of the Municipality belongs to a class which was considered as untouchable—an encouraging sign of the times.

Messrs. Rajagopalachariar and A. V. Thakkar were also present at the function.

TEXT OF ADDRESS

The Municipal address presented to the distinguished ladies reads as follows:—

"We the members of the Municipal Council of Calicut offer you both a hearty welcome to our town on the occasion of your visit to the district. We feel highly honoured by your presence not only for the great names with whom you are associated but also for the services which you are yourself rendering in the cause of the fallen and distressed. We are grateful to you for carrying to your sisters in Malabar this message of Unity and happiness in this critical hour of her need. We hope and pray that your services may bear ample fruit in due time, and bring peace and contentment to this historic land of Kerala.

"We once more offer you our sincere welcome and wish you many years ahead, years rendered more happy to tell around by your services and the two personalities with whom you are associated."—A. P.

ELDERS PASS ORDINANCE BILL

NO CHANGE MADE

"Law Would Be Worked In Lawful Manner"

—Sir F. Hussain

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Council of State to-day passed the third reading of the Ordinance Bill without discussion. No change was made. Several non-official members appealed to Government to enforce provisions with greatest possible consideration.

Sir Fazli Hussain promised that the law would be worked in a lawful manner, and hoped that the passage of the Bill would serve as a message of peace and goodwill to people.—A. P.

GENERAL DEBTS CONFERENCE SUMMONED

PARIS, Dec. 14.

M. Herriot and the Cabinet have handed in their resignations which the President has accepted.

M. Herriot must carry on his duties as Foreign Minister, and transmit to Washington the text of the motion approved by the Chamber, after Government members had left approving of a urgent summoning of the General Debts Conference acting as liasion to the World Economic Conference and stressing the fact that the payment, on December 15, of the instalment is deferred, pending necessary general negotiations.—Reuter.

Bombay Girni Kamgar Union

MR. SHINDE TO BE AS ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY.

On Mr. V. K. Tavde declining to accept the office of the Acting General Secretary of the G. K. Union, the Managing Committee at its meeting held on the 9th instant appointed Mr. K. D. Shinde in his place.

Mr. K. D. Shinde assumed his office from Saturday (10th instant). Mr. Shinde, was the treasurer of the G.K.U. in 1930-31.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE

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LALMILL AHMEDABAD

PRE-WAR SECRETS DIVULGED

Lord Hardinge And Belgium

Striking revelations are made in the laest instalment, published to-day, of "British Documents on the Origins of the War."

It is disclosed that in 1908 a high official of Foreign Office expressed doubt as to whether England would "move a finger" to maintain Belgian neutrality if France were to violate that neutrality in a war with Germany.

Another disclosure is that in 1912 Belgium was preparing a plan of campaign to meet a British landing.

In 1908. Sir Eyre Crowe (then senior clerk at the Foreign Office) prepared a memorandum at the request of Viscount (then Sir Edward) Grey and wrote:

"Great Britain is liable for the maintenance of Belgian neutrality whenever Belgium or any of the guaranteeing Powers are in need of, and demand, assistance in opposing its violation."

LORD HARDINGE'S COMMENT.

To this Lord Hardinge of Pensharst (then Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Ajairs) appended this comment:

"The liability undoubtedly exists as stated above, but whether we could be called upon to carry out our obligation and to vindicate the neutrality of Belgium in opposing its violation must necessarily depend upon our policy at the time and the circumstances of the moment.

Supposing that France violated the neutrality of Belgium in a war against Germany it is, under present circumstances, doubtful whether England or Russia would move a finger to maintain Belgian neutrality, which (sic) if the neutrality of Belgium were violated by Germay, it is probable that the converse would be the case."

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, added the comment:

"I am much obliged for this useful minute; I think it sums up the situattion very well, though Sir C. Hardinge's reflection is also to the point."

AN ANTWERP LANDING.

Other documents deal with the Belgian view of England as a potential enemy.

Captain W. A. H. Kelly, in 1912, had a conversatiton with the Belgian War Minister.

"He stated that never until 1911 (the year of the Agadir crisis) had he thought it possible that England would violate Belgian neurality, but that, in consequence of this action, he had been obliged to prepare for it, and to reconsider the possibility of a forced entry to Antwerp from the sea, thus necessitating a third plan of campaign instead of two as formerly, in case of France or Germany being the first to invade Belgium.....

"The Minister, though inclined to believe that Britain is prepared to commit any crime for the furtherance of her ends, is nevertheless a warm admirer of British institutions and of the British character."

A minute appended by Sir Edward Grey reads.

"If Germany does not violate the neutrality of Belgium no one else will do so."

Mr. H. G. Chilton, Secretary at the British Legation at Brussels, wrote to Sir E. Grey in February, 1909:

"There seems to be not the slightest doubt in the minds of all Belgians that, in the event of war between two great neighbours, France and Germany, neither of them would hesitate for a moment to violate the neutrality of this country."

The documents issued to-day form the eighth volume of the series. They are edited by Dr. G. P. Gooch and Dr. Harold Temperley (H.M. Stationery Office. 17s. 6d.)

As an addendum to this volume, following the index there is printed a long letter from M. Caillaux containing a sweeping denial of allegations in a memorandum by Sir Eyre Crowe printed in a previous vlume (Vol. VII., pp. 821-6.) These were that while he was Finance Minister and later while he was Prime Minister during the Agadir crisis of 1911. Mr. Caillaux was engaged in secret negotiation for the co-operation of France and Germany against England.

This M. Caillaux characterises as totally unfounded, and he points out that neither in the German documents nor in any other record that has since come to light is there the slightest trace of any such intrigue as Sir Eyre Crowe supposed.

HIGH SPEED PREPARATORY MACHINES

COMPARISON OF COST OF WINDING & WARPING YARN WITH THREE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

(By B. B. JOSHI).

After having gone through the mechanical operations of the preparatory machines in the previous two articles, we shall now revert to the question of economic importance of these machines. Mr. Hanton has given the following cost comparison having for its basis 1133 looms, requiring about 24,760lbs. of yarn per week of 48-hours; counts 10s. to 60s. I have taken this as the proper basis as some of the Indian Mills produce cloth having 10s. to 60s. counts according to the requirements. The figures as given by Mr. Hanton have been converted into rupees. The intention of giving all the figures here is to point out the position of England as regards number of men employed, cost of labour, etc. This can also be compared with Indian conditions, the approximate figures of which are also given. The figures for India are more or less based on the Standardisation of Wages Scheme of the Bombay Millowners' Association, but still it may be possible that, figures in case of individual mills may not tally on account of various differences in mills as regards their working.

Now we shall proceed to see what amount of saving can be effected by changing over from the present system to any of the two described in the first two articles:—

(1) ORDINARY SYSTEM.

			Rs.
No. of winding machines	1775	Capital cost of machines	14,400
No. of Beaming frames	11	Capital cost of machines	7,333
		Total	Rs. 21,733

LABOUR COST.

			Rs.
Winding Dept.	45 operatives at	Rs. 22 per week each	990
Warping Dept.	11 operatives at	Rs. 23|5|4 per week each	256
		Total	Rs. 1,246
Charges per annum (50 weeks)			Rs. 62,333

According to the Indian conditions the Labour Cost would be:—

			Rs.
Winding Dept.	88 operatives at	Rs. 21|4 per month each	1,870
Warping Dept.	11 operatives at	Rs. 60 per month each	660
Creelers	6	at Rs. 21|4 per month each	127 8
		Total	Rs. 2,657|8
Charges per annum	(12 months)		Rs. 31,890

(2) High Speed Winding and Warping System (60 G–F winding):—

			Rs.
No. of winding spindles	960	Capital cost with knotters	69,333
No. of Beaming frames	4	Capital cost	1,440
		Total	Rs. 70,773

LABOUR COST:

			Rs.
Winding Dept.	28 operatives at	Rs. 22 per week	613|5|4
Warping Dept.	2 warpers at	Rs. 26|10|8 per week	53|5|4
Creelers	2	at Rs. 13|5|4 per week	26|10|8
		Total	Rs. 693|5|4
Charges per annum (50 weeks)			Rs. 34,666

According to Indian conditions the Labour Cost would be somewhat:—

			Rs.
Winding Dept.	48 operatives at	Rs. 21|4 per month	1,010
Warping Dept.	4 warpers at	Rs. 60 per month	240
Creelers	6	at Rs. 21|4 per month	127 8
		Total	Rs. 1,377 8
Charges per annum	(12 months)		16,530

(3) BARBER–COLMAN SYSTEM.

No. of winding machine 4 units each of capacity 8000lbs per week and
Warping machine 3 capacity 10,000lbs. per week.
Capital cost of both Rs. 133,333

LABOUR COST:

			Rs.
Winding Dept.	8 operatives at	Rs. 16|10|8 per week	133|5|4
Warping Dept.	3 warpers at	Rs. 26|10|8 per week	80
Creelers	2	at Rs. 33|5|4 per week	66|10|8
Mechanic	1	at Rs. 53|5|4 per week	53|5|4
		Total	Rs. 333|5|4
Charges per annum (50 weeks)			Rs. 16,666

According to the Indian conditions the Labour Cost would be somewhat:—

			Rs.
Winders Dept.	12 winders at	Rs. 25 per month each	300
Warping Dept.	3 warpers at	Rs. 70 per month each	210
Creelers	4	at Rs. 25 per month each	100
Mechanic	1	at Rs. 100 per month each	100
		Total	Rs. 710
Charges per annum (12 months)			Rs. 8,520

SUMMARY OF COST:

Preparatory Systems.	Capital cost.	Capital charges. 11 per cent).	Wages per annum.	Total per annum	Cost per lb. of yarn.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ans.
System No. 1	21,733	2,390	62,333	64,723	0.836
" " 2	70,773	7,785	34,666	42,451	0.548
" " 3	133,333	14,666	16,666	31,332	0.404

According to Indian conditions the summary would be (Capital and Charges remaining same):—

Preparatory Systems.	Wages per annum.	Total per annum,	Cost per lb. of yarn.
	Rs.	Rs.	Ans.
System No. 1	31,890	34,280	0.442.
" " 2	16,530	24,315	0.314.
" " 3	8,520	23,186	0.299.

Thus it will be seen from abcve figures that in Lancashire the conditions of labour are such that System No. 2 is cheaper by 52 per cent. when compared with System No. 1 and number of hands employed for system No. 2 is 32 as against 56 in System No. 1. System No. 3 is cheaper by 35 per cent. when compared with System No. 2, and by 106 per cent. when compared with System No. 1. The number of hands employed for No. 3 is 14 as against 32 for No. 2 and 56 for No. 1. So far as India is concerned more men have been employed to do the same amount of work as in Lancashire, but the comparative wages are very low as will be seen from the figures. System No. 2 is cheaper by 40 per cent. when compared with System No. 1 and number of hands employed for No. 2 is 58 as against 105 for No. 1. System No. 3 is cheaper by 5 per cent. when compared with System No. 2 and by 48 per cent. when compared with System No. 1. The number of hands employed for No. 3 is 20 as against 58 for No. 2 and 105 for No. 1.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

ALL KARNATAK SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the forthcoming All-Karnatak Swadeshi Exhibition in Bagalkot during the 2nd week of February 1933 are in progress. An Exhibition Committee has been formed to make it a success.

Attempts are made to afford every facility to intending traders and manufacturers. Special arrangements are planned for the sale of Swadeshi goods. The opening ceremony will be performed on the 10th February 1933.

Stalls for exhibits will be arranged and the rates for them will be notified later. Intending traders and manufacturers may apply to the Committee of the Exhibition for detailed information."

In India a Travelling Rug is an absolute necessity as it is a land of long journeys by motor, train and ship. There is no rug more comfortable than a Dhariwal Pure Wool Rug, it is soft to the touch and the distinctive check designs and authentic Tartan weaves are a delight to the eye.

We manufacture Rugs of all qualities a few of these are mentioned below :—

Clan Tartan Rugs	8'×5'	Rs.	18/- each.
Solaro Rugs	8'×4½'	"	7/12 "
	7'×4½'	"	6/12 "
Rangawalla Rugs	8½'×4½'	"	6/12 "
Baby Rugs	36"×36"	"	4/8 "
	64"×36"	"	7/12 "

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WHY THEY WANT A SEPARATED BURMA

A Frank British Admission

The Burmese people wish to remain united administratively with India, but British interests desire to snap the link. Their ambitions and hopes are explained in the following extract from a book recently published.

"The question of Burmese relation with India is however, a much larger one than that mere annual payment of some millions of rupees into the Indian Treasury. That matter could be settled with t difficulty by Burma's agreeing to pay to India, in the event of separation, a military contribution similar to that paid by the Straits Settlement and other Colonies to England and this could be fixed at a figure which would cover all actual expenses incurred on Burma's account by the Indian military establishment. To any person who has not had occasion to go over the ground, a suggestion that Burma should be made a Crown Colony create a picture of the disruption of the Indian Empire, and lays the person making it open to th charge that he regards the Burmese affairs from the 'local' point of from the 'Imperial' point of view. If I were not [illegible] that the British Imperial interests would be better served by the severance of Burma from India than by the continuance of the present tie. I would be the first person to find in the Imperial advantage of the connection a sufficient reason for the patient endurance by the inhabitants of Burma of whatever will the furtherance of a great cause should impose on them. The fact is, however, not only that the interest of the Indian Empire are in no way bound up by a political connection with Burma, but that the interests of the British Empire in the Far East have suffered greatly in the past, and are likely to suffer still more in the future, from the linking of Burma with India instead of with Malay Peninsula, to which Burma belongs historically and geographically. If Burma were to pass under the control of tre Colonial Office, the position of England in the Far East would be greatly strengthened.

British sphere of influence in the territories lying between India and China embraces the whole of Burma and the Malay Peninsula, and British administration is to-day continues from the Kachin Country on the Chino-Tibetan frontier down to Singapore, with the exception of a few small Native States between the most northerly point of Perak. Every interest of these countries demands that their affairs should be directed in conformity with some definite and coherent policy; but as the responsibility is divided between the India Office and the Colonial Office, there has been weakness and confusion where there should have been unity and strength. A united Malayan Empire, comprising Burma, the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements, controlled by one department of the Home Government and united as the physical base of our Far Eastern policy, would carry with it advantages which it would be impossible to overestimate. It would further the development of Burm. and it would relieve the Government of India of a good deal of administrative work; but its most important effect on British Imperial interests would be the unification and strengthening of our policy in regards to Siam and China, by the creation of a powerful British federation along the line which divides Eastern from Far Eastern politics."

Allegne Ireland in "Far Eastern Politics" Page 101-103.

Osmania College Day Celebrtions.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.)
Dec. 12.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad, Chancellor of the Osmania University, presided this afternoon over the annual prize distribution of the Osmania College which was held in connection with the "College Day" celebrations.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan, the Principal of the College, in the course of his report on the working of the College during the past year, said that the administration of the College had been carried on the lines followed hitherto, and the year under review had seen the opening of B.Sc. classes, the establishment of departmental libraries and the extension of the various laboratories. He was hopeful that with the additional increase in the budget, the College would be able to meet satisfactorily a good many of its requirements, and declared that the College would with confidence enter on the path of greater progress in the future if the problem of the College having its own buildings was solved.

The report proceeded to state that the number of students who attended the College was in excess of the number for the previous year, inspite of the fact that they had to refused admission to many others who sought admission. The results of the examinations were also very satisfactory although the standard of the examinations had been considerably raised.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad in giving away the prizes, said that he was gratified to hear the progress made by the College during the past year, and suggested the formation of a Working Committee of a few members of the Syndicate to study the interests of new graduates. He also offered two prizes one of which would be awarded for the best poem in Urdu, composed by a student of the College.

On the conclusion of the prize distribution the Principal and staff of the College were "at home" to Sir Kishen Prasad and the other guests.—A.P.

TRUTH ABOUT PREMIER'S HEALTH

'Not A Sick Man At All"

"The Prime Minister is not a sick man at all. He was never in better form in his life than he is now.

"That is the truth, and I think the truth ought to be known by the whole nation," declared Sir Thomas Horder, the famous physician.

"I don't know where the stories of the Prime Minister's illness come from," Sir Thomas went on. "I am not a politician; therefore, I do not understand the political mind, but I am convinced that there must b sepecial reasons for these rumours.

"The Prime Minister has extraordinary powers of recuperation. Those who would make him out to be a sick man are simply talking rubbish.

"When I advised him a short time ago to give up his evening engagements, that was simply common sense. If a man is under a great strain, it does not say he is a sick man to tell him to conserve his energies for the most important of his duties.

"I simply told him that he should salvage his strength and keep his best efforts for the most important part of the public business.

"Another thing I would like to explain is my presence on the platform at the Portsmouth meeting on Saturday night. Some of the newspapers have said I was there to give the Prime Minister first aid when he was speaking.

"Well, this is the truth: He was my guest at Petersfield, and as his host I drove him over to the meeting.

"I met the mayor in the dressing room. I told him I had not a seat and the hall was crowded. He suggested that I should go on the platform, and so I did.

"That is the explanation of why the Prime Minister had his medical adviser sitting beside him last Saturday night.

"I saw the Prime Minister to-day. He told me that all these reports about his being ill reflected upon me as a medical man. I told him it reflected on the common sense of those who made them.

"Those who are counting on a physical and mental breakdown are making the mistake of their lives."

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

December 14.

Nirvana, Lillent, Melbourne.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Moulmein
Tarantia, Caithness, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

December 15.

City of Valencia, Nicoll, Karachi.
Ginyo Maru, Ito, Kobe.
Goolkirk, Coerkemp, Sydney.
Varela, Forsyth, Busrah.

LOADING

December 14.

Steamer Carthage for China and Japan.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Carthage:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Carthage, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (4 p.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, a general cargo and 140 passengers and hence she will sail for [illegible]na and Japan on same day.

S.S. Nirvana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Nirvana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalapalaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Tarantia:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Tarantia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Valencia:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Valencia will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ginyo Maru:—The N Y. K. steamer Ginyo Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Grootkirk:—The L. Edward, Ltd., steamer, Grootkirk, will sail to-day for Melbourne, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, December 14.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Burdwan 2911, Japan 16|12. M. M. & Co.
2 City of Valencia 4539, Karachi, 15|12, K. Nixon and Co.
4 Grootekirk, 3967 Australia, 15|12, L. Edwards, Ltd.
6 Masula 4566, London 17|12, M M & Co.
7 Paris Maru, 4474, Japan 24-12 O S Kaisha
8 Sumatra 3651, Karachi 18|12, L Triestino N Co.
9 Ginyo Maru 6128, Kobe 14|12, N Y Kaisha.
11 India 4077 Colombo, 14|12, L. Triestian and Co.
12 Jalapalaka 2620, N. F. N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.
12 A Dred. Barbus 322 tons NF, NF C E B P T.
14 Tairea 3756, Durban 14-12, M M & Co.
15 Nirvana 3765, N. F. N.F. M. M. and Co.
16 Alipore 3241, Japan, 16|12, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 15|12, Scindia S. N. Co.
2 Kidderpore, 3263, Karachi, 19-12, M. M. and Co. (P. and O.)
3 Bandra 1893, P.-Gulf, 14|12, M M. and Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busrah, 15|12, M. M. and Co.
5 Hashimi 298 M-Coast, 15|12, S. Hasumi and Co.
7 Orna 2997, Calcutta 17|12, M M & Co.
9 City of Dalhart 3689, Calcutta 14|12, L Edwards Ltd.
12|13 Garmula 3234, Calcutta, 14-12, M. M. and Co.
14 Taian Maru 1897, Japan 19|12, N Y Kaisha.
16 Laxmi 124, Mangalore, 15|12, National S.S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kohinoor 3240, Calcutta, 14-12, T. Morrison and Co.
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea, Ports, 17|12, T. Morrison and Co.
G Sophia Marie 560, M-Coast 15-12, Merchant S. N. Co.
H Jamnagar 279, Jamnagar, 16|12, L. Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Carthage 15|12, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 23|12, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 29|12, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 24|12 M M & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Simla 22|12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

C/Perth 16/12 K N C.
Clan Stuart 20|12 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 26|12 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels 16|12, L Edwards Ltd
Sonenfels 26|12, L Edwards Ltd

FROM NEW YORK.

President Hayes 16|12 F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Dalhart 3/12 I Edward Ltd.
C/Beerford 16/12 F F Campbell & Co.

TOURISTS SHIP.

Empress of Britain 8|1 M M & Co.

FROM KOBE

Comorin 16-12. P. & O. S. N. Co
Celebes Maru 19|12 O S Kaisha
Bhutan 25-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ranpura 30-12. P & O S N Co.
Tokushima Maru 12|12. N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha
Kaga Maru 30|12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE.

Strathnaver 24|12 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanfa 17 12 M M & Co.
Lakliva 31/12 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia, N F G T Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Masula 19|12, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra 18|12 M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Paris Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Alipore 18|12. P & O S N Co.
Taian Maru 19|12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela 15|12, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Chybassa NF. M M Co.
Jalavihar N F S S N Co.
Hatimura N F M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

President Hayes, 16|1 L. F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, 17|12, T. M. and Co.
Rizwani 2|1, T M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scheer, 15|12, Volkart Bros.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Grootekirk, 12|12|32.
City of Valencia, 12|12|32.
Sumatra, 12|12|32.
Burdwan, 12|12|32.
Poclan Rachid, 12|12|32.
Paris Maru, 13|12|32.
Shevedagon, 13|12|32.
India, 14|12|32.
Garmula 13|12|32.
Bandra, 13|12|32.

EXPORTS

Bombay, December 14.

S.S. Masula for London:—10 bales animal skins, H. Oosman and Co.; 12 bales animal skins Lee and Muirhead.

For Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton fly Bombay Waste Manufacturing Company.

For Hull:—155 drms. groundnut oil A. R. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—52 bales wool raw W. Latham and Co.; 94 bales wool raw Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 250 bales wool raw M. Matilal; 48 bales wool raw M. Oomerbsey; 65 bales wool raw M. Nissim; 250 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 34 bales cotton yarn waste M. Narattamdas and Co.

From Glasgow:—1000 bags massoor T. S. Thadani and Sons.

From Manchester:—16 bales cotton fly M. Narattamdas and Co.

For Barcelona:—60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Scher for Hamburg:—5 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora. 318 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.; 741 bags groundnut oil cakes M. Hoosen and Sons; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes H. A. K. Oomerbhoy; 1447 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Mawji and Co.

For Ratterdam:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings, Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1400 bags groundnuts A. M. Rajgor and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Textile Products, Ltd.

S.S. President Hayes for New York:—2 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.; 7 bales animal skins American Express Co.

For Marseilles:—700 bags groundnuts, 1330 bags dry ginger and 124 bags mustard seed S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 2100 bags castor seed K. Devchand and Co.

For Genoa:—70 bags turmeric Ishwardas and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Textile Products, Ltd.; 35 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

From Beyrouth:—105 bags gingelly seed, and 40 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil; 28 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Tripoli:—25 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Alexandretta:—39 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Bourges:—20 bales cotton yarn R. Shantilal and Co.

City of Valencia for Ghent:—10 bales cotton raw B. Cursondas and Co.

S.S. Carthage for Hongkong:—39 cases kishmish H. A. Sakur and Bros.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 126 bales cotton raw S. Karamshi and Co.; 215 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw A. Khimji and Co.; 139 bales cotton raw H. Nensey and Co.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Taian Maru for Kobe:—120 tons iron scrap Ali Bros.; 207 bales cotton raw Nissho Co., Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, December 14.

S.S. Groobtkirk, agents L. Edwards, Ltd., from Hamburg:—40 cases globes; 660 cases paper; 97 cases camphor; 23 cases hinges; 67 cases stoves; 550 cases whale oil; 89 cases tubes; 26 cases milk; 271 cases closets; 760 cases slates; 180 cases chains; 134 bdle. zinc sheets and squares; 1122 bdle. timber; 152 cases sewing machinery; 103 drms. M. A. Foil; 35 drms. dyes; 1000 cks chemicals; 71 cases batteries; 90 cases lampware; 341 cases plywood; 400 coils wire; 127 drms. lub oil grease.

From Bremen:—48 cases bolts and nuts; 50 bdle. g.c. sheets; 50 bdle. copper sheets 102 cases vices; 575 cases slates; 500 cases nails; 873 bdle. sapen logs; 103 cases beer; 65 cases hinges; 54 cases tubes; 135 bdle. tacks; 140 bdle. barytes; 72 drms. chemicals; 105 cases paper; 66 cases H. glass; 160 coils wire.

From Antwerp:—255 bdle. leather splets; 50 cases beer; 1290 cases bolts and nuts; 74 cases chocolates; 320 cases starch; 100 cases farina; 75 cases nails; 40 cases letharge; 201 cases brandy; 117 cases screws; 353 bdle. tubes; 500 bdle. steel bars; 204 bdle. steel rivets; 3810 bdle. steel hoops; 563 bdle. tiles; 1500 bdle. galvd. sheets; 530 cases animal oil; 300 drms. colour; 560 drms. dyes dry; 40 drms. zinc dust; 110 coils wire; 117 cases screws.

From Ratterdam:—1333 bags sugar; 134 drms. paint; 700 drms. dyes dry; 60 drms. dyes paste; 321 bdle. steel rivets; 250 bdle. plates; 60 cases dried milk; 1135 cases farina; 140 cases straw boards; 80 cases paper; 452 cases starch; 865 cases beer; 46 cases wire; 70 cases gin; 260 cases dextrine; 75 cks. chemicals; 550 cases vegetable products; 60 cases emery; 35 cases salad oil; 65 cases soap.

From Port Said:—1800 bags figs; 150 bags almonds; 35 cases gum mastic.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Decr. 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	371	15,129
Central India	417	13,373
Barsi and Nagar	154	14,868
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	5,261
Berar	2,295	52,962
Central Provinces	666	14,955
Total Oomras	3,903	119,548
Dholera		37,377
N.-W. Provinces	114	1,755
Rajputana	198	14,353
Sind-Punjab	102	12,805
Broach		5,820
Coompta and Dharwar	122	32,150
Westerns-Northerns	258	34,053
Cocoanada		1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,672
Persian		2,376
American	5	6,500
Egyptian and African		23,134
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		.....
Total	4,702	298,604

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Sriman MANI:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.

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Indore, Dec. 14.

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Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 24| 25|.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22| 23|.
Wheat Pessi Rs. 18| 19|.
Gram Rs. 18| 19|.
Cotton seed Rs. 17| 18|.
Tilseed Rs. 45| 50|.
Capas Malwi Rs. 41|8.
Capas Nemari Rs. 36|.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 71| 72|.
Cotton Nemari per boja of 4 mds Bengal 65| 70|.
Cotton Broach opening per candy. Rs. 193|.
Cotton Broach closing per candy. Rs. 191|.

Shares:—

P. N. Bhandari Ltd., L. State Mills Rs. 100 42|.
Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 100|12|8 346|.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100|10 224|.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (ordy) Rs. 100|12|8 149|.
Kalyanmal Mills (Pref.) Rs. 100-7 99|.
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 100|3|8 78|.
Swadeshi Cotton and E. Mills Ltd. 100| 22|.
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 100| 39|.
Navayuga Mills Ltd. Rs. 50|0 9
Binod Mills Ltd. 100|12|8 136|.
Bank of Indore Ltd. 25| 21|.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Decr. 14.

F.P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 13|12|32	5324000	5712000
Receipts Yesterday 13|12|32	56000	63000
Exports to date 13|12|32	3584000	3459000
Stock at Ports 9|12|32	4827000	4633000
Stock at Interior Towns 9|12|32	2256000	2205000
Stocks at Liverpool 9|12|32	789000	818000
Visible Supply 9|12|32	9752000	9190000
Quantity in Sight 9|12|32	8150000	9016000
Quantity out of Sight 9|12|32	5202000	5025000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Decr. 14.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 8th Dec. This year.
Europe	1,814	89,595
Japan and China	2,930	157,653
Coast Ports	50	5,070
Up-country by Rail ..		32,909
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9,753
Total	4,824	295,130

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd. and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE: — The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS: — Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU

181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 24241.

Tel: "VANUSET."

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 14th December 1932, tenders to the amount of £40,900,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 2½ per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 21st December, 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

A Collossal Talkie Of The Season

with MELODIOUS SONGS, GORGEOUS SETTINGS AND MYSTERY - SCENES FROM

TO-DAY

Beginning At

MAYA-MACHHINDRA

OR

ILLUSION

KRISHNA CINEMA

A MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

That will ever be remembered by all MYSTERIOUS HAPPENINGS, WEIRD INCIDENTS, LUSCIOUS LOVE-SCENES, ROARING COMIC, SCIENTIFIC MUSIC—

ALL COMBINED INTO ONE

Renowned Characters:—

(1) Mrs. KHOTE, (2) GOVINDRAO TEMBE, (3) BAJAR BATU, (4) Miss LEELA, (5) VINAYAK,

DUBASH THEATRE—NEW CHARNI ROAD

EQUIPPED WITH WESTERN ELECTRIC SOUND SYSTEM

TIME: DAILY at 5-30; 8; 10-30 p.m. On Saturday & Sunday, Matinee show at 3.

REFERENDUM WILL BE IN FAVOUR OF TEMPLE ENTRY

RAJAGOPALACHARI'S REPLY TO "JUSTICE"

CALICUT, Dec. 10.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar referring to the leading article in the "Justice" of 8th December says:—"I am sorry that all those who stand for reform do not suppress other differences and units for furthering a programme inspired and guided by the most effective leadership available in India, namely, that of Mahatma Gandhi. I have no objection to the "Justice" paper and party setting themselves right with the Zamarin, or explaining that the elevation of the Depressed Classes is among the foremost objects of that party. We are all aware of the services done and should not quarrel over lapses, if any. But I regret the paper questions the sincerity of purpose of the present movement and the organisations working in it.

I do not like to go into personal questions and prove our honesty. But the point of principle raised by the "Justice" is worth attention. Reformers should and will act irrespective of majority objection, but legislative or other pressure upon unwilling men cannot be independent of majority opinion. We cannot force the temples open except through referendum in one shape or another. Let not the "Justice" be pessimistic. The referendum in Ponani Taluq will be in favour of the temple entry if I read the signs aright.

The favourable opinion of people is necessary for State action or for putting pressure on those who are by law in possession. But this dose not mean that the uplift of the depressed classes or the removal of untouchability will be doomed by an adverse vote and, therefore, we should avoid a referendum. The agitation for the removal of evils will always go on whether it is favoured only by a minority or supported by a majority.—A. P.

Call To Gandhi Seva Sena Workers

The Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

"All the workers of the Gandhi Seva Sena, who have taken books for signatures of these who are in favour of opening the Guruvayur Temple to all Hindus, including the so-called depressed classes, are requested to return them on 20th inst. to their respective group leaders or (1) to the Office of the Sena, 179, Bazaar Gate Street, and (2) the Enquiry Office, Servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

HARIJAN MOVEMENT IN SOUTH

Temple Entry Propaganda In Mysore State

The Secretary of the Mysore State Anti-Untouchability League sends the following communication to the press.

In order to educate public opinion and to secure support for the resolution favouring temple-entry which is coming before the forthcoming session of the Mysore State Legislative Council, a party of the workers of the League visited several places in the State addressing meetings of both Caste-Hindus and Harijans. They took signatures in their respective manifestos in support of the betterment of the economic, social and moral conditions of the Harijans and also giving them equal facilities in the matter of using public wells, tanks, roads, schools and temples. The workers distributed a number of handbills and booklets from house to house and in the schools.

The Mysore State Anti-Untouchability League is holding its annual meeting on Sunday the 18th instant at 8-30 a. m. in the Sivananda Theatre, Bangalore City, under the Presidency of Dewan Bahadur V. P. Madhava Rao.

Untouchability Worker Jailed

CALICUT, Dec. 12.

K. V. Kunhi Rama Poduval, an Untouchability worker who was prosecuted for a speech he had made at a meeting in Meenchanta near Calicut in connection with the Guruvayoor Temple Entry was sentenced by Mr. M. J. King, I. C. S., Sessions Judge to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

REMOVE HARIJAN'S DISABILITIES

Mrs. Gandhi's Fervent Appeal

CALICUT, Dec. 10.

Under the auspices of the Kerala Branch of the Anti-Untouchability League, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall last evening at which Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary of All-India Untouchability League, was the principal speaker.

Mrs. Gandhi who received an ovation made fervent appeal to the audience for the removal of social disabilities of the Avarnas and for their entry into the Guruvayoor temple.

Mr A. V. Thakkar confessed that he was much surprised at freeing the condition of the Harijans in Malabar. He had been working among the aborginals and untouchables for the last 20 years, but the conditions in Malabar appeared to him to be very strange. If Harijans were Hindus why should not they be allowed at least such privileges as were allowed by caste-Hindus to other religionists. He appealed to the public to celebrate 18th December as "Untouchability Day," and do intensive propaganda for the reroval of untouchability.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar paid a tribute to the young workers of Kerala.—A. P.

MRS. GANDHI ON SWADESHI

Calicut Exhibition Opened.

CALICUT, Dec. 10.

Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan opened this morning the third Swadeshi Exhibition organised by Calicut Swadeshi Exhibition Committee at the Ganpat High School. Mrs. Gandhi, Srimati Urmila Devi and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar spoke on Swadeshi as emphasising the need for popularising handspun and handwoven cloth.—A. P.

Untouchability Work Parleys

CALICUT, Dec. 11.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Mr. U. Gopala Menon had a consultation yesterday morning over the untouchability work in Kerala. Mr. Thakkar is paying a visit to Guruvayoor in the course of the day returning to Calicut to-night.—A. P.

RELIEF TO INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY URGED

Film League's Statement On Ottawa Proposals

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Film League, Madras, the following resolution was passed and copies have been submitted to Sir B. L. Mitter, Chairman, Select Committee, Ottawa Tariff Bill, Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar and Sir Abdur Rahim, M.L. As:—

"The Film League, Madras, while appreciating that the proposed reduction in import duties on British films by 10 per cent. will tend to help the industry to a certain extent requests the members of the Select Committee on the Ottawa Tariff Bill and members of the Central Legislature to devise ways and means for reducing Tariff duties on films of non-Empire orgin also in the best interests of the Indian film industry."

A DIRE PROSPECT.

In the course of a statement, the Joint Secretaries of the Film League, Madras, on the Ottawa proposals in relation to the Indian Film Industry says:

"It must be recognised that the tariff restrictions might stand in the way of our country consuming some of the best productions of the world. That is a very dire prospect which we urge upon the Government to avoid. Indian film industry has to depend upon the inspiration of Hollywood, and any attempt to stifle that bend of International co-operation will be resented by right thinking public. Now the Ottawa Agreement has been ratified by the Assembly, and the Bill is referred to the Select Committee. As far as we could gather the Select Committee on the Ottawa Bill at its sitting on 8th instant proposed that 15 per cent duty on British goods and 25 per cent on non-British goods should be imposed. No doubt these proposals may cause some relief to the industry, but it is not capable of results calculated to the uninterrupted progress of the industry

It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should revise their policy of tariff and explore all possible means of rendering a helping hand to this promising industry. We would also earnestly request the leaders of thought to focus their attention on this subject of the Ottawa Agreement."—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S STATEMENT

A New Gujerati Book

The Bombay Provincial Board of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League is publishing a Gujarati Book containing the recent statements issued by Mahatma Gandhi on the question of the removal of utouchability from the Yeroda Prison. Copies at Annas 3/ each, will be available on Sunday (18th inst.), the Anti-Untouchability Day.

Bombay Harijans Congratulate Madras Corporation

The following resolution were passed at a public meeting of Bombay Harijans held on Monday:—

sub-Harijans held on Monday:—

(1) This meeting of the Depressed Classes congratulates the Madras Corporation, on its passing a resolution to the effect that the Hindus, irrespective of castes, be admitted in the restaurants, tea or eating-houses, and licences be cancelled of such keepers of such places not complying with the condition. It also recommends the Bombay Corporation to follow the example.

(2) This meeting requests the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association to employ the Depressed Classes in the weaving department of the mills under their control.

(3) This meeting requests the caste Hindus to employ the Depressed Classes in their cloth-shops or offices, and also take them as domestic servants and the Depressed Classes students as inmates.

MRS. SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana's Praise For Wife

"I am only a woman like any other woman, and probably less intelligent. Please do not give people the impression that I am something unusual. I was nothing until I married the Maulana Shaukat Ali."

It was the former Miss Minnie Formsby, the Yorkshire wife of the sixty-year-old Moslem leader, speaking.

The Begum Shaukat Ali is tiny, light-footed, and graceful, and she impresses one immediately with her quick with which protects a highly sensitive nature.

We talked in a room directly below the one, where, just a year ago, she met her husband (writes a "Daily Express" correspondent).

"I had never seen her until then," continued Maulana Shaukat Ali. "She was talking to my brother, Mohammed Ali, and as she was a Moslem, and was going out to Bombay, I became interested in her.

"When my brother died she was most sympathetic, and I became very fond of her.

"There was great opposition when I married her. It requires courage, in these times, to marry an Englishwoman, but I had made up my mind.

"When it comes to love, we are all the same. Race and creed do not matter. I had not wanted to marry again until I met her.

"She is very clever. I am teaching her several languages. We work together for the cause of Islam, and we are very happy. I hope it will last always."

Here the Begum broke in: "Why do English people have such curious ideas about the women of India? Those of the same class are as well educated, speak at least half a dozen languages, are better mannered, and most cultured.

"And your fashions—those I have seen are terrible. I cannot get used to the clothes."

Everywhere in India the Begum has made herself highly popular. She wears adaptations of the Moslem yashmak, in many colours, and all designed by herself.

"She looks lovely in white," said the Maulana.

She is devoted to her small boy, the son of her fist husband, a wealthy Arab chieftain, who died in Kenya, three months after their marriage. When she goes to America in ten days' time with her husband, she will leave the boy in the charge of her mother.

Pallan Memorial League

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay, the final match of the Pallan Memorial League was played out at the Malabar-Star grounds, Mahim, on the 9th inst. The contestants for the trophy were the Malabar1Star Badminton Club and the Mahim Sports Club.

The Malabar Star retired comfortable winners by 60 points to 38.

The Trophy to the winners and prizes to the winners and the runners up will be distributed in conjunction with the forthcoming Sir C. V. Mehta Cup to-morrow.

JAZZ FOR EMPEROR OF ANNAM

Jack Hylton As Adviser

Mr. Jack Hylton, the dance band leader, has been appointed honorary musical director to the Court of Annam, as the Emperor, Bao Dai, has decided to instal a jazz band. The Emperor is himself a pianist, but this is his first venture into the world of modern dance music, as there have hitherto been only native orchestras at the Court.

Mr. Hylton's instruction will be by letter and agents. No case of an emperor's receiving a correspondence course in dance music has been known before.

The Emperor has been advised to construct his band thus: three violins, one viola, five saxophones, four clarinets, two trumpets, first and second trombone, tuba, string bass, harp, piano, drums, xylophone, marimba and other effects.

The first programme of the new Royal band will include the following numbers: "The King's Horses" (the Emperor has one of the finest studs in the East); "The Clouds will soon roll by" (Annam is famous for its violent storms), "A Bungalow, a Piccolo and You" (many of the Annamese population live in huts), "Song of the Bells" (Annam has many temple chimes), "Underneath the Arches," and "Auf Wiedersehen."

The jazz band is the latest step in the modernization of Annam. The Emperor has already several up-to-date cars and his own aeroplane.

POPULARISING CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Conference At Bandra On Feb. 11 Next

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Suburban Local Bodies Employees' Co-operative Conference write from Servants of India Society, Bombay:—

"It has been proposed to hold a Co-operative Conference of all the Employees in all the Local Bodies in the Suburbs, with a view to discuss and decide on the means by which the Co-operative Movement would be made popular amongst the employees and to devise ways and means by which they should be in a position to take greater advantage of different kinds of Co-operative efforts (Credit and Non-credit.)

The Conference will also consider the present scope of the Acts under which Local Bodies are governed, and will recommend to the Government, if necessary, suitable amendments so as to accommodate "Co-operation" as one of their duties, with a view to amelioration of the economic conditions of the employees.

A preliminary meeting of the employees was held on 23d October, 32, and a Conference Committee has been appointed consisting of influential representatives of the employees of Local Bodies, together with some of the leading Co-operators of Suburbs, to carry on the Conference work. The Fee for members of the Reception Committee is fixed at Rs. 2 per head. It has been decided to seek co-operation of well-known citizens of Suburbs by enlisting their patronage with a fee of Rs. 10/- minimum.

The Session of the Conference is proposed to be held on Saturday (11th Feb. next) at 4 p.m. and again on Sunday (12th idem), at 3 p.m. at the Bandra Municipal School."

Choose Your Stars Competition

CORRECT SOLUTION AND CLAIM FORM

The following is the correct solution of the above Competition:—

Eastern Section.	Western Section
1. MADHURI.	1. NORMA SHEARER.
2. ZUBEIDA.	2. GRETA GARBO.
3. SULOCHANA.	3. MARLENE DIETRICH.
4. KHATOON	4. NORMA TALMAGE.
5. GOHAR.	5. BILLIE DOVE.
6. MEHTAB.	6. POLA NEGRI.

Those who have five or less than five mistakes may fill in the Form given below and send it to the:—

"COMPETITION" MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
BOMBAY.

on or before the 23rd December, 1932. No receipt will be given for the Claim Form.

CHOOSE YOUR STARS COMPETITION

CLAIM FORM

I have in my solution ..... *Mistakes*

Name _____

Address _____

HOCKEY INTERNATIONALE

Mr. A. M. Hayman Elected Vice-President

News has been received in Calcutta that Mr. A. M. Hayman, President of the Indian Hockey Federation has been elected Vice-President of the Federation Hockey Internationale. This is the first time an Indian has been thus honoured by an international body.

Mon. Benediquito (France) has been elected President in succession to Mon. Frantz-Reichel, who died some month ago.

Dr. S. C. Chatterji, who succeeded Colonel Bruce-Turnbull as India's representative on the Internationale, has been elected to the Executive Committee. Dr. Chatterjee is at present in Berlin.

Plague And Malaria In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn.)

Dec. 12.

A Press note says the city of Hyderabad (Deccan) remained iinfected with plague during the month of Azur 1342 Fasli, Oct. 1932. The total indigenous attacks were 61 of which 26 cases were imported from the districts and Secunderabad and were brought into the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Ten districts were infected with plague and 545 attacks and 405 deaths occurred. 5,535 persons were innoculated and all the infected villages were evacuated.

Another press note deals with Malaria in the city during the same month. According to it there were in all 3,208 attacks during the month as against 3,644 attacks last year and 3,073 in 1930. These are the figures of admission in the various hospitals and dispensaries in the city.—A.P.

FAMOUS DOCTOR RETIRES

Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane "Off" The Register

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, one of Britain's leading surgeons, and a famous expert on diet, was formally granted leave by the British Medical Council in mail week to close his active career.

A request was entered on his behalf that his name should be removed from the Medical Register on the ground that he had ceased to practise.

The council approved the request, and with a stroke of the pen one of the best-known medical men in the country ceased to be a registered practitioner.

Sir William is at present homeward bound from a voyage to South America and will arrive home shortly.

He is seventy-six years old. For some time past he has been president of the New Health Society.

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAHM. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1932

EUROPEAN WAR DEBT DECISIONS UPSET AMERICA

TRIUMPH FOR HOOVER

Impeachment Resolution Falls Through

BELGIUM & POLAND DECIDE NOT TO PAY

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Washington.—No reply is expected to be sent to the last British Note, as Governments now understand each other.

A Republican motion was introduced by anti-Hooverite McFadden to impeach Mr. Hoover for insisting on payment of British debt

The House of Representatives rejected it by 361 votes to 8.

POLAND'S "NO."

Poland has also refused to pay December instalment.

Czechoslovak Minister announced that his country would pay but pressed for revision.

Belgium has refused to pay December instalment to the United States.—Reuter.

"Not A Cent For America"

THOUSAND ROYALISTS RAID FRENCH CHAMBER

PARIS, Dec. 14.

While the Chamber was debating debts, about a thousand Royalists were taken to custody when they tried to force the police cordon in order to shout "Not a cent for America" in front of the Chamber.

The demonstrators tore up two trees and put a tram-car out of action before the police quelled the disturbance. Three demonstrators were removed to the hospital and the prisoners were detained at police station for an hour or two and then released.

SECOND RAID FOILED.

A second Royalist raid on the Chamber at mid-night was foiled by the police; 250 further temporary arrests were made including prominent men among whom was Pujol, chief editor of "Action Francaise" who was immediately released.—Reuter.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

The Government has been defeated and has decided to resign.—Reuter.

Herriot's Vain Appeal

LATER.

Two-day's debate on war debts in the Chamber ended at 5 a.m. when M. Herriots proposal to pay the debt instalment with reservations, was defeated by 402 votes to 187.

Government's fate was practically sealed at midnight when Socialists decided to vote against payment.

M. Herriot in a dramatic, last-minute appeal declared to the Chamber that for the sake of 418 million francs, the Chamber was about to break Anglo-French brotherhood.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.

The De Broqueville cabinet has resigned.

It merely entered office to see the general election through and intended to resign immediately after, but remained until the American debt situation clarified.—Reuter.

Khulna—The arrest of Gazu Thakur alias Kealikrista Roychaudhuri is reported from Daulatpu. Rewards had recently been declared by the Jessore and Khulna police as well as the Bengal and Khulna police and the Bengal C.I.D. Department for the capture of this man in connection with several dacoities.—A. P.

WASHINGTON SENSATION

Loaded Revolver In House Of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Stranger leaping from the gallery held up the House of Representatives for several minutes with a loaded revolver shouting "I want floor".

Members rushed to exits and accupants of the gallery scrambled out.

The stranger aimed his weapon at several members in a menacing manner.

The Sergeant-at-arms coolly ordered him to throw down the gun which he did, the sergeant catching it, loaded and cocked.

The police rushed the stranger out.—Reuter's Special.

FASCISTS' "OTTAWA"

Italy's Bid For Favourable Markets

ROME, Dec. 13.

A resolution to reduce foreign imports into Italy, while encouraging International reduction of tariffs and revising Italy's own tariffs with a view to reciprocity was passed at the final Session of the Fascist Grand Council. Countries supplying raw material are to be approached with a view to placing Italy's produce on their markets on favourable terms.—Reuter.

"BANDOBUST" FOR VICEROY'S ARRIVAL

Lord Willingdon And Lady Willingdon In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was strong police "bandobust" at the Bombay Central this morning when Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay by a special train. Their Excellencies were received by the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes.

The arrival being private, only prominent officials were present at the reception on the platform including the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Police Commissioner and the Chief Naval Officer. Sir Frederick Sykes introduced the various officials to Lord and Lady Willingdon.

After the introduction Their Excellencies drove straight to the Government House. Lady Willingdon has a busy programme for the day while Lord Willingdon will be granting interviews to officials and non-officials. Their Excellencies will lunch with the Hon. Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah.

Arya Samajists To ... Interview Gandhiji

Bombay Deputation Leaves For Yeravda

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Bombay Arya Samaj, writes:

Mahatmaji has consented to see the Bombay Arya Samaj deputation to-day and the following have left for Yeroda this morning:

(1) Rajabahadur Govindlalji, President;
(2) Pt. Vijayshankarji;
(3) Pt. Dwijendranathji;
(4) Pt. Paradhubhaiji.
(5) Sjt. Vallabhdas R. Mehta;
(6) Sjt. Shivdas Chapsinh Thakkar;
(7) Sjt. Jamnabhai; and
(8) Sjt. Shankarrao Totaram.

SIX KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION

Switzerland Tragedy

LUCERNE, Dec. 13.

Six were killed and 15 injured in collison between the Zurich express and a local train in Guetsch tunnel this afternoon.

Both engine drivers were killed.

Lines at Lucerne are blocked by wreckage.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lahore—Maulana Abdul Karim, Vice-President of the Muslim Nationalist Party, Lahore, who was challaned under Section 109, I. P. C. (having no ostensible means of livelihood) was discharged to-day by the Magistrate as it was held that the prosecution could not prove a 'prima facia' case against him.—A. P.

Lahore—Pandit Avtarkishan P. C. S., Under-Secretary for Local Self-Government Department, Punjab Government, died of smallpox on Monday at his residence in the Civil Lines.—A. P.

Jubbulpore—Pandit Badrinath Dube was arrested on Monday under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Seven Congress volunteers were also arrested for stopping a passenger train by pulling the chain.—A. P.

OIL DEADLOCK STIFFENS

"We Must Check Your Accounts And Get Our Royalty"

PERSIAN GOVT. ON BRITISH NOTE

TEHERAN, Dec. 14.

The Persian Government does not consider that the Hague Court is competent to examine the Anglo-Persian Oil dispute or that Optional Clause is applicable to the present case, declares the Persian Government's reply to the British note in that regard.

The Note says the Persian Government is entitled to draw the attention of the League of Nations to the threats of pressure against them by the British Government whose action is incompatible with the spirit of uprightness and desire for peace.

The Note disclaims responsibility for losses to the Company and hopes that the Company will negotiate a fresh agreement for safeguardng Persian interests.

"OBTAINED BY PRESSURE."

The Persian Government's reply alleges that concession was obtained by pressure and amount of royalty was not fairly calculated. The Persian Government was not allowed to check the company's accounts and no royalty was paid.

The Note refers to the "reckless expenditure elsewhere in the world combined with excessively high prices in Persia."

The reply alleges that the British Legation while not actually interfering between disputants, is becoming an obstacle between the parties and making the outlook for attainment of success, not hopeful.—Reuter.

ARMED REVOLUTION FOR GERMANY?

Bavarian Communist Arrest Revelations

MUNICH, Dec. 14.

Arrests of 31 Communists in South Bavaria, members of an armed illegal organisation, is alleged to have disclosed a widespread plot to arm Bavarian Communists for revolution all over Germany.—Reuter.

Tributes To Late Mrs. R. S. Hossain

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The Governor of Bengal has addressed a letter to the Hon'ble Alhadj Sir Abdelkarim Ghuznavi on the death of Mrs. R. S. Hossain, the well-known educationists, stating that he was exceedingly sorry to learn the sad news adding that he had heard the late Mrs. Hussain described as a pioneer of higher education.

Hon'ble Alhadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi also has paid a tribute to her memory.—A.P.

STRONG GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Sterling Exchanges Continue Steady

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Sterling exchanges continued steady, the New York rate finally jumping to 3.27 and three-eigth.

On the Stock Exchange, sentiment was more cheerful and with more interest displayed tone was better allround.

Gilt-edged securities were again strong as also Indian loans.

Elsewhere the chief feature was a renewed upward movement in leading mining shares.

The commodity markets were very dull. On Wall Street prices were poorly supported.

ROMANCE ENDS IN TRAGEDY

Ahmedabad Girl's Allegations Against Arrested Lover

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

A Christian girl named Salomi who was in love with a youth of her caste named Edwin Albert met with tragic death yesterday.

It appears while she was going to school she met her lover who took her to the house of his Christian friend. While the two lovers were sitting together, the Father of the girl arrived and a quarrel ensued between them. The girl suddenly got burnt in the meanwhile and she was removed to the Civil Hospital where she made a dying declaration before the City Magistrate alleging that she was burnt by Edwin who threw a lighted match at her.

The police arrested Edwin who made a statement saying that the girl burnt herself.

The police searched the person and house of Edwin and seized letters that had passed between him and the girl.

The girl died in hospital at night.

Tea Restriction Scheme For Five Years

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Financial Times" learns authoritatively that the tea restriction scheme which Duth and Dutch Indian planters have approved, includes restrictions on first year to 15 per cent on export figures on the basis of the year 1929-1930 or 1931, to be fixed at the option of the three participating countries. The situation will be reviewed yearly. The scheme will last five years from first of April 1933.

Exports will be controlled by the Governments concerned and new planting will be prohibited during restriction.

GIDNEY'S TRIBUTE TO JAYAKAR

"Anglo-Indian Education Entitled For Protection"

It is understood that British Indian Liberals are giving earnest consideration to the course of Round Table Conference hitherto.

Reference to their sentiments was made by Mr. Jayakar at today's meeting when he emphasised that they had no desire to have the Conference ended on December 20, if there was prospect of doing useful work by remaining longer.

During discussion on "Relations Committee" report the reference was made to residual powers. It is understood that British Government delegate indicated that a solution might be found on the lines of enumerating Federal and Provincial subjects so exhaustively as to leave practically no doubt, but if necessity arose, decision might rest with the Governor-General.

Dr. Sapru declared willingness to accept this provided all parties agreed to it, but no decision was reaihed.

IRWIN'S TRIBUTE.

Presenting the Anglo-Indian Education report Lord Irwin paid a tribute to the conciliatoriness of members of the Committee with the result that unanimity had been achieved. He emphasised the sincerity and effectiveness of Col. Gidney's efforts to find best solution in the interests of Anglo-Indians.

Col. Gidney on behalf of Anglo-Indians thanked the Round Table Conference for accepting the report and expressed gratitude of members of the Committee. He mentioned that Mr. Jayakar's tolerant attitude had led to the happy ending of a complex problem and pointed out that his object was to obtain a breathing space so that Anglo-Indians might be prepared to stand on their own feet with the rest of India.

Mr. Jayakar said he felt that the best interests of community would be served by making education provincial. He urged Anglo-Indians to realise that time was coming when they would have to swim in the same educational stream with other Indians but felt that until then they were entitled to protection.—Reuter's R.T.C. Service.

PALIWAL ORDERED TO QUIT DELHI

University Union President Who Presided Over Ottawa Pact Debate

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

Mr. C. L. Paliwal, M.A., President of the Delhi University Union, has been served with a notice under the Special Powers Ordinance by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, asking him to quit Delhi within 24 hours.

The notice was served on him at eight to-night when he was going home in Subzimandi.

OTTAWA PACT ECHO.

It will be recalled that Mr. C. L. Paliwal presided over the debate on the Ottawa Pact held in the Delhi University Convocation Hall when Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., Mr. C. S Ranga Iyer and others spoke. He also presided at a lecture delivered by Miss Wilkinson of the Indian delegation in the Hindu College Hall sometime back.—A. P.

"PROTECT EUROPEAN MEMBERS"

Sir Wilber Force On Position Of Public Services Commission

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The conviction that unless the position of Public Services Commission was drastically altered it would be powerless to protect the European members of the service in future was expressed by Sir Wilberforce Rossbarker in an address to the East India Association. He pointed out that the Commission was at present entirely advisory and its advice was frequently disregarded. He acknowledged the difficulty of establishing commission as Imperium in Imperio but another body capable of giving the European services the necessary protection was essential.

He urged that its powers should extend as far as possible consistently with obvious constitutional limitations.—Reuter's Special.

"Release Bajaj Bose And Gupta"

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 13.

A public meeting of the Amraoti citizens was held yesterday evening in the Ganesh Theatre under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Khapardey and a resolution urging the release of Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Subhash Bose and Sen Guptta was adopted.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR ARRIVES AT ALLAHABAD

Unity Committee's Prolonged Deliberations

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

The Maharaja of Alwar arrived here this morning at 9-30 by a special train. He was received at the station by Pt. Malaviya, Sjt. Vijayaraghavachariar, President, Unity Conference and. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

As the special steamed in to the station the Maharaja got down on the platform where he was greeted by Malaviyaji and others.

Mr. Sohanlal District Magistrate, and Mr. Ikram Husain, D. S. P. represented the local Government and both of them were introduced to His Highness by Pandit Govind Malaviya, Secretary, Unity Conference.

Malaviyaji, M. Abul Kalam and the president entered the Maharaja's saloon and the special train was shunted to another platform where luxurious cars were waiting for the party.

MAHARAJA ON HIS MISSION.

Interviewed by your representative about his mission to Allahabad the Maharaja smilingly remarked: "I will say everything that I want to say at the Conference."

The Maharaja then drove with Pandit Malaviya to his residence in City Road.

SUB-COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

The Sub-Committee of the Unity Conference sat till 12|30 last night and adjourned till ten this morning.

Several amendments are reported to have been discussed but or none except what I wired earlier, agreements are said to have been reached.

The sub-committee has resumed deliberations at Darbhanga Castle.

PATHAN TO DIE FOR MURDERING PATHAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD. Dec. 14.

The local police has arrested a Pathan, Gulam Khan, who was sentenced to death for committing murder of another Pathan in Kabul and who had made good his escape by making a hole in the roof of the jail.

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